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THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

Remarkable Close of a Ten Weeks' Session.

Presentation in the Court of General Sessions Yesterday.

Hall, Sands, Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly and Hugh Smith Indicted.

Addresses by the Grand Jury and Judge Bedford.

Mayor Hall Makes His Appearance in Court.

His Trial to Begin on the 19th of February.

The Grand Jury entered the Court of General Sessions at 11½ o'clock yesterday, and presented a package of fourteen indictments to Judge BEDFORD, who, with Recorder HACKETT, occupied the Bench; the District-Attorney's office being represented by Assistant-District-Attorneys SULLIVAN and FELLOWS.

The fourteen indictments handed in are as follows: Four against TWEED and WOODWARD jointly: one for conspiracy, against HUGH SMITH, PETER B. SWEENY, JAMES M. SWEENY and WM. M. TWEED; one against NATHANIEL SANDS for misdemeanor, and five against HALL for corrupt neglect of official duty, and three against persons as yet unknown.

The text of SANDS' indictment, given at some length, will be found below, together with an abstract of HALL'S indictment. The Grand Jury at their own request were discharged from further labor by Judge BEDFORD.

Mayor HALL, who appeared in Court, had his bail fixed at $10,000. Mr. THEODORE M. BARNES becoming his bondsman. JOHN J. BRADLEY became bail for SWEENY in $10,000. GEORGE W. BUTTS, livery-stable keeper, No. 443 Eldridge-street, became bail for TWEED in $4,000. THOS. KEECH, No. 3 West Forty-second-street, went bail for SANDS in $10,000. Up to the closing of the office of the Clerk of the Court no bondsmen appeared for CONNOLLY.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the City when the news became known. The proceedings in Court were very interesting and impressive. A full account of them is appended, in which will be found the details of the Mayor's appearance in the Court-room, JOHN GRAHAM'S request on behalf of his client, TWEED, and the addresses of Dr. COMSTOCK and Judge BEDFORD, Mayor HALL and Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN. Yesterday will be hereafter regarded as a memorable day in the annals of the Court of General Sessions.

The long session of the Grand Jury just discharged, the difficulties which it has had to contend with, the question raised as to the constitutionality of their action, the vague rumors of a divided opinion as to the duty they owed the public, industriously circulated—all tended to make the public eagerly expectant when it was announced in the TIMES of yesterday that their labors would end today with the handing in to the Court of indictments against a number of the officials who have rendered our City Government a by-word and reproach among honest people.

The fact that HALL and SANDS were among those criminally indicted was announced exclusively in the TIMES of Tuesday last. That the Jury had the subject of HALL'S indictment under serious consideration was also announced as far back as Dec. 15. Each time the news was received with doubt by other journals, and the announcement on Tuesday, and reiterated yesterday, was discredited. Indeed, the *Tribune* took especial pains to discredit the statement by ingenious theories. That journal, which could never find anything in Mayor HALL'S public career to prove him dishonest, was loth to believe that a Jury of intelligent men had done so. The news of the presentment of the indictments in Court was rapidly disseminated throughout the City, and the facts were discussed at an early hour in the up-town hotels. When the Court-room doors opened, the crowd in the hallway, who had been waiting from an early hour, began to pour in. The people, who almost filled the Court immediately after its opening, were of a respectable appearing class, and made an orderly rush for good seats and prepared to give attention to the important proceedings about to begin. Before the closing of the Court there was scarcely standing room.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the tumult caused by the ingress of the crowd had subsided, Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT, who were on the bench, prepared for the opening of the Court. Messrs. SULLIVAN and FELLOWS, Assistant District-Attorneys, took their seats, and the panel of the petit jurors for the February term was called. This business served to occupy the attention of the Court and the crowd in waiting till 11½ o'clock, when the Grand Jury entered and took their seats.

Mayor HALL, who had come in a few minutes before, his entrance creating some little commotion, had seated himself outside of the railing, turning over and over again the leaves of a book which he held in his hands. His nervous handling of the book ceased when the Grand Jury were seated, and he paid strict attention to the subsequent proceedings.

When the names of the jurymen had been called, Dr. COMSTOCK, amid the breathless silence and wrapt attention of all, rose from his seat and said:

"I now hand to your Honor the last bundle of indictments which this Grand Jury will find, as we wish to be discharged from our labors, but before being discharged our Secretary will read a document which we have prepared."

THE GRAND JURY'S ADDRESS.

The Secretary, Mr. J. H. DRAPER, then read in a distinct voice, the following address:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Feb. 10.

To His Honor Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge:

SIR: With the indictments now presented, the Grand Jury desire to terminate their work, and ask to be discharged.

On the 6th day of November, 1871, they met for the first time; they have been in actual session fifty-eight days, and to this date have acted upon 491 cases, including those arising out of the City and County frauds. Their investigations prove that New-York has suffered a loss of at least $20,000,000 through the venality and corruption of those they have indicted and others. They have failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in the frauds, because the existing laws (as explained by their legal advisers) do not provide a punishment. Their investigations have been necessarily slow and tedious for the plots of the conspirators were carefully and cunningly devised and executed. In the course of their labors other public frauds have been brought to notice, which they were unable to investigate; they trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring them to light, perjury, forgery and similar crimes, and the means by which the Treasury was robbed and the City disgraced. Their deliberations have been earnest and thorough, with full and free expression from all the members.

The Grand Inquest desire to express their cordial thanks for the co-operation and courtesy extended to them by your Honor, the District-Attorney, and all others with whom they have had official relations during their long term of service.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman.
J. H. DRAPER, Secretary.

Judge BEDFORD then read the following reply:

JUDGE BEDFORD'S REMARKS.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

More than three months ago each one of you twenty-one gentlemen, a fair representative of the integrity, intelligence and respectability of New-York City, took the oath administered to grand jurors—an oath universally regarded as one of the most just, solemn and responsible pledges man can make to his fellow-man, for in that pledge you declare that "you shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice, nor shall you leave anyone unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward, but shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to your understanding, so help you God."

During the period which you have been acting under this sacred declaration you have been, as it were, watchmen stationed by the laws to survey the conduct of your fellow-citizens; to hold to a strict legal accountability all those who have violated their trust and abused public confidence. You have now finished your labors, and with their completion it may be no exaggeration to say ends the career of one of the most important, extraordinary, and eventful sessions that has ever marked the history of an American Grand Jury. For weeks and months, necessarily to the great sacrifice of your own private affairs and comforts, you have devoted your time to the welfare of society and to the interests of the public. Your purpose was to do right, and in doing right, each one of you, gentlemen, will ever find himself in possession of that gem—the consciousness of having faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duties.

Your proceedings have been watched not only by the people, but by the Press, the mighty power of the age, the great exponent of thought, and which, when just and discreet in its assertions, can make or unmake. In one word, in proper hands the Press can not only dignify, ennoble and elevate mankind, but it may even shape the destiny of men and nations.

The Legislature of the State has also taken decisive action in your doings, and has settled all questions of your jurisdiction, about which, however, I myself never had any doubt. The law which has been passed, and promptly signed by the Governor, sets at rest all cavil and technical argument.

And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I shall take this opportunity of saying that in times like these, when there exists throughout the community great public agitation and trouble, involving as it were the safety, credit, and even the honor of the commonwealth, it is indeed not only a great satisfaction, but also a most pleasing consolation to know that there can be found men of sterling integrity ready and willing to lay aside all considerations but those of duty to the public good.

With these brief remarks, permit me now to do the last official act I can toward you, and that is publicly and formally to thank you, individually and collectively, for the courtesy you have exhibited toward the Court and all connected with it. Gentlemen, I now discharge you.

At the conclusion of these remarks, Mayor HALL rose, and, amid the most perfect silence, said, in a clear, steady voice:

If the Court please, I have read in the newspapers for several days past that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against me. I desire to know if that is a fact, and I am here both as a counsellor of this Court and as an individual to answer.

Judge BEDFORD—I myself don't know. The indictments have just been handed to me, and I gave them to the District-Attorney.

District-Attorney SULLIVAN—Without the opportunity to examine them, I cannot state briefly the condition of facts in reference to the charges made against Mayor HALL; but I find in this bundle of indictments which has been presented to your Honor five indictments against him.

Mayor HALL—What are they, Mr. District-Attorney?

Mr. SULLIVAN—They are indictments for misdemeanor. The contents I am unable to state without examination.

Mayor HALL—Read the conclusion, which is always the stating part.

Mr. SULLIVAN—It states "that on the 30th of May, 1870, while Mayor of the City of New-York, he then and there willfully neglected to audit the said claims against the City, or to examine into the correctness of said claims." I assure your Honor, without having examined the contents, that they are a charge against the defendants for corruptly neglecting to audit certain claims against the City of New-York, in respect to which certain duties were to be discharged by the defendant by virtue of his office as Mayor of the City.

Mayor HALL—Then it is neglect of official duty.

MAYOR HALL'S ADDRESS.

If the Court please, I am here to answer that indictment, and to make a motion. I have twice before this, in this Court, acted as counsel for officials for this County charged with official misdemeanor. One of them was a Judge of this very tribunal, and the other was a former Mayor of this City. They were each absolved, as I expect to be. I desire, Sir, to offer bail. My bail is in Court, and I wish to say that I shall offer no plea to the irregularities of the Grand Jury, which, as a lawyer and a man, I conscientiously believe to have been many. I am not here to move to quash the indictment, nor to demur to it, but simply to demand the earliest practicable day for an investigation. I desire now to plead the general issue, and, if Monday week be designated, I would like—for it is due to the public that an early day should be named, and it is additionally due to the accused, who has at all times courted an opportunity for vindication from a great deal of malice and persecution; and I have a suggestion to make, if the Court will pardon me. I understand that your Honor is about to leave the City, to seek that relaxation which you undoubtedly desire after your arduous labors. I wish an immediate trial, and as it would be in the highest degree indelicate, for social reasons, that the other Judge of this Court should officiate in any case of mine, I beg to suggest that one of the *ex officio* Justices of this Court—the Justices of the Common Pleas shall be invited to preside at this trial. I have a great many remarks to make, but I shall reserve them until I confront a Judge and jury. My bail is in Court, Mr. District-Attorney.

ARRANGEMENT OF BAIL.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Permit me to state to your Honor, I have listened with attention and interest to the remarks of Mr. HALL. I deem this to be a case in which it is eminently proper that bail should be taken, the amount to be fixed at once by your Honor, especially where the defendant is at the bar and asking at once the privilege of giving bail. If the Court is prepared to so direct, I hope that your Honor will, without delay, after looking at the indictments, fix the amount of bail. With regard to the other propositions, I understand Mr. HALL to say that he desires a speedy trial, and he suggests that a day should be named in the present month, (if I understood him correctly,) on the 19th of the present month. On the part of District-Attorney, I concur in that proposition, and I ask your Honor, if other arrangements have not been made for this day, that we set down this trial peremptorily for next Monday week. The indictments are similar in nature, but, of course, cover different facts similar to the one I announced when I read the latter portion of the indictment. I understand the plea of not guilty is now entered——

Mr. HALL—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN—As if the defendant was arraigned and now pleads formally. One remark more. The statement made by Mr. HALL includes a suggestion which is really not addressed properly to the District-Attorney, and that was with reference to the presiding Judge before whom the trial shall take place. This is a matter addressed to the official discretion of the presiding Judges of this Court, both of whom, I am glad to see, are now on the bench. The general nature of the suggestion is one that recommends itself to my mind, and I daresay that your Honor will concur in it. There is one aspect of the case I must observe upon. If you determine to set this case down peremptorily for Monday week, and agree to the other suggestion in reference to Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, who is by law really a Judge of this Court, his convenience must be consulted, so that no arrangement now for a trial must be taken into consideration until it is ascertained if that arrangement is suitable to him. There is no other reason that I am aware of to prevent us from being ready. I, therefore, agree to the suggestion that Monday week be the day on which the defendant shall be tried.

Mayor HALL—Will we put in the bail now, Sir?

Mr. SULLIVAN—The amount will be fixed by his Honor.

Judge BEDFORD—I desire to say, Mr. District-Attorney, that the motion for a speedy trial is most proper, and owing to the very distinguished position Mr. HALL holds in this community, I think it becomes a matter of right that his trial should be brought on at once, in order that he might have every opportunity and facility of vindicating his official integrity before this community, and I have every reason to believe that the District-Attorney will do all in his power to give him every facility proper to further his request. It is therefore ordered that the trial be set down peremptorily in this Court for Monday week, in accordance with the request of Mr. HALL. As regards the Judge who may preside at the trial, that is a matter, I think, resting entirely with the District-Attorney and the accused, and whatever conclusion may be arrived at, whether the trial takes place before the Judge of the Common Pleas, who is an *ex-officio* Judge of this Court, or whatever other conclusion they shall arrive at, the Recorder and myself will most willingly abide the arrangement. After consultation with the Recorder and the District-Attorney, I fix the bail at $2,000.

Mayor HALL—The District-Attorney suggested the name of a Judge to preside at the trial, Hon. Justice DALY. He was elected at the last election by the united support of the Press, by the concurrent votes of everybody, and, therefore, he cannot be assailed by any Press without great inconsistency. I merely make that suggestion, as it is due to myself, upon the offer of the District-Attorney.

Judge BEDFORD—I believe I have stated already that it is a matter which should be entirely in the hands of the accused and the District-Attorney.

Mr. SULLIVAN—We shall give consideration to the matter, and I suggested the name of Judge DALY, because a Magistrate of that Court must preside, and I thought both from the fact that he is now presiding Justice and from the prominent position he occupies in the Judiciary, no one could be better calculated to give entire satisfaction.

Mayor HALL asked if Mr. BARNES was in Court, and Mr. BARNES came forward to go his bail in $2,000 in each indictment.

Mr. MCKEON—With Mr. JOHN GRAHAM I appear for Mr. P. B. SWEENY. We find he is named in the indictments presented here, and we are ready to give bail for his appearance.

Judge BEDFORD—I fix it according to request at $10,000.

Mr. GRAHAM—As one of the counsel for Mr. TWEED, he has understood from the public papers that the indictments were presented against him in this Court on the 3d of this month; and he has also been informed that an indictment has been presented against him today. There is no necessity for a warrant in his case, as he has only to be notified that complaints are pending against him to appear and answer them. Five indictments in all, it appears by the records, have been presented against him in this Court this month. One of these five seems to be the same indictment only again presented, which was presented against him in this Court on the 15th of December last. I understand that the count in the indictment which has been presented today, in which he is indicted in conjunction with Mr. SWEENY and others, has fixed bail at $10,000, and I understand that in the case of the four indictments that were presented on the 3d of this month the Court has fixed bail in $1,000, making $14,000 in all, which he is required to give under these five indictments.

Judge BEDFORD—So I understand.

Mr. GRAHAM—And, without the issue of any process, he is prepared to give any bail, today or Monday.

Judge BEDFORD—The bail having been fixed, can be settled in or out of Court, as the District-Attorney deems fit.

Mr. GRAHAM—He is now under bail to answer the behests of justice in the sum of $1,500,000.

Judge BEDFORD—No process will be issued.

Mr. GRAHAM—Very well, Sir; then the bail will be issued on Monday for $14,000.

This terminated the Court proceedings.

As soon as the Court had adjourned and all had left the Court room and corridors, except the officers of the Court and reporters waiting for late information, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. SPARKS, distributed certificates for payment to the jurors. They were all in good humor, and appeared pleased at their relief from their long and arduous labors. They received $116 each for their services—small remuneration for the work which they have performed, to redeem their pledge to the public, to the neglect of their private affairs, and often censured as they have been for seeming delay, by those who could not understand the difficulties which have beset this, the most remarkable Grand Jury in the annals of New-York jurisprudence.

The Indictments.

Following is the text of the indictment against NATHANIEL SANDS for misdemeanor, cleared of much of its legal verbiage:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That by section 110 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, it was enacted: That no officer of the City Government except a collector of City revenue, a collector of assessments a Clerk of Arrears or Counsel to the Corporation shall have or receive from the Corporation or City Treasury of a city any perquisites or any commission for his services in addition to his salary. And the jurors upon their oath present that on the 30th of August, 1871, there was an office of the City Government called Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, and that by an act of the Legislature passed May 17, 1869, it was provided that within ten days after the passage of said act, the Controller of the City of New-York should appoint four Commissioners of Taxes and assessments for the City and County of New-York, who should hold their offices for the term of five years; and that upon such appointment being made, the terms of office of the then Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York should be terminated, and it was further provided that the said Commissioners should thereafter be appointed by the Controller of the City of New-York for the term of five years, and that thereafter all vacancies in the said office should be filled by the Controller for the remainder of the unexpired term; and that after the passage of the last-mentioned act, on May 22, 1869, the Controller of the City of New-York did, in pursuance of its provisions, duly appoint one NATHANIEL SANDS to the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York; and that the said NATHANIEL SANDS did then and there accept the appointment to the office, and became and was, and since has been, up to the date of the filing of this indictment, one of the said Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York. And the jurors upon their oath present, that on the 12th of August, 1871, NATHANIEL SANDS acted as and was one of the said Commissioners, and had been for a long time previous thereto, and as such was then and there an officer of the City Government of the City of New-York, and that as such Commissioner was then entitled by law to receive, as the salary of said office, the sum of $8,000 yearly and no more. That the said NATHANIEL SANDS, well knowing the premises, on the said 30th day of August, 1871, unlawfully and knowingly, did have and receive, in addition to his salary, from the City Treasury of the City of New-York, the sum of $75,000 in money of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as compensation and commission for his services in addition to his said salary, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity. That by section 115 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, it was enacted, among other things, that no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein shall be indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, and that by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an Act for the Consolidation of the debt of the City of New-York," passed April 6, 1871, it was provided that it should be lawful for the Controller of the City of New-York, and he was thereby authorized and empowered, to create a public fund, to be denominated "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and to issue the stock in pursuance of the said act, and that by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an Act for the Consolidation of the debt of the County of New-York," passed April 6, 1871, the Controller of the City of New-York, was authorized and empowered to create a Public Fund or Stock to be denominated "Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York," and to issue the stock in pursuance of the provisions of the said act. That at the time hereinafter mentioned, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was the Controller of the City of New-York, and NATHANIEL SANDS was a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, duly appointed to such office, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, entitled, an act in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, passed May 17, 1869. That after the passage of the two mentioned acts, on the 30th day of May, 1871, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him as Controller, did create a public fund denominated "consolidated stock of the City of New-York," and another public fund denominated "consolidated stock of the County of New-York;" and for the purposes mentioned and set forth, it was necessary that the Controller should issue such consolidated stocks to the amount collectively of $15,000,000, and that in order to issue the said stocks it became and was necessary that he should enter into negotiations with divers bankers and capitalists to take the said amount of the stocks of him, at a price and valuation the most advantageous possible to the interest of the City and County of New-York, and the said Controller did offer the stocks for sale, and negotiated for the taking of them, the selling and negotiating for the taking of the same being a business the expense of which would be paid from the City Treasury of the City of New-York. And that NATHANIEL SANDS, being such officer of the City Government as aforesaid, on the day and in the year last aforesaid, well knowing the premises, unlawfully did make and enter into an agreement with the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller, by which the said Controller undertook to place the business of the sale and negotiation of the said Consolidated Stock of the City and County of New-York into the hands of NATHIEL SANDS, to be by him negotiated and disposed of, for and on account of the City and County of New-York, respectively, and did undertake and promise that NATHANIEL SANDS should receive and have for himself, to be paid by the Controller out of the City Treasury, as a percentage on the amount of money received by him, the Controller, as the proceeds of the sale and negotiation of the said stocks, and that NATHANIEL SANDS should receive one-half of one per centum of the amount so received, that is to say, one-half of one per cent. on every dollar so received. That NATHANIEL SANDS being such officer of the City Government as aforesaid did unlawfully enter into and upon the business of negotiating the said stock; did unlawfully undertake the sale and negotiation thereof; and to receive from the said Controller the commission of one-half per centum of all the moneys received from such sale and negotiation, and that the amount of money so to be received by him, depended for its value and amount upon the relative success of the negotiation for the sale of said stocks. And that through and by the sale of the said stocks the sum of $15,000,000 was received by RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and NATHANIEL SANDS did thereupon receive and obtain from the said Controller the sum of $75,000 from the City Treasury, it being then and there his interests in the proceeds of the business aforesaid; and so the jurors, upon their oath aforesaid, do say, that the said NATHANIEL SANDS, while he was such officer of the City Government, was directly interested in the business of negotiating the sale of the said stocks, the same being a business, the expense of which is paid from the City Treasury; against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People *vs.* New-York and their dignity, the peace of the People of the State of New-York and their dignity.

Signed by LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman of the Grand Jury, and District-Attorney SAMUEL B. GARVIN.

THE OTHER INDICTMENTS.

The five indictments against Mayor HALL are drafted similar to the indictments against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, first brought by the Grand Jury. Each indictment charges neglect to audit certain claims of ANDREW J. GARVEY, INGERSOLL and others, and has certain separate charges. The indictment of SWEENY, for whom JOHN J. BRADLEY gave his bond in $10,000, recites his connection with the Woodward frauds, as do the new indictments against TWEED and CONNOLLY.

On the charge of conspiracy the bail was fixed at $10,000 against TWEED, EDWARD KEARNEY, No. 97 Lexington-avenue, being his bondsman, and on the other charges the bail was fixed at $2,000, GEORGE W. BUTT, No. 143 Eldridge-street, becoming his bondsman.

SWEENY, it will be remembered, is alleged to have divided five per cent. of the $6,300,000 worth of claims audited with his brother, JAMES M. SWEENY, who is also indicted by this same jury.

HUGH SMITH'S and SWEENY'S indictment, among other charges, is said to contain one for antedating a lease on the armory corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.

Up to the present time the persons who have been, beyond doubt, indicted by the Grand Jury, are as follows: Hall, Tweed, P. B. Sweeny, Connolly, Garvey, Woodward, Ingersoll, Sands, Hugh Smith, James M. Sweeny, H. Genet, Tom Fields and William H. Cooke. Several others have been named about whose indictment there is no positive certainty. All of these persons, except HALL, TWEED, SWEENY and SANDS, have left for parts unknown, or are hiding to avoid arrest.

A sensation may be afforded for to-morrow's papers in the arrest of the three persons indicted, whose names are unknown. Great secrecy is maintained as to who they are.

Hall, Tweed and Sweeny—Hall's Opinion of the Grand Jury—The Flitting Ingersoll.

At early morning the corridors of the City Hall and the offices of Mayor HALL and TWEED were literally besieged with politicians and others anxious to obtain some information before the Grand Jury's appearance in Court, or who were there as friends of the two, men to furnish bail or to sympathize with them in their difficulties. TWEED arrived at his office in Duane-street at an unusually early hour, and was soon followed by his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM and BARTLETT, and his friend in adversity, Mr. PETER B. SWEENY. Closely closeted in that sanctum where so many plans have been laid in "days that are gone," the above persons were in consultation for about an hour, making their final arrangements for receiving the indictments that assailed the two "Ring" leaders. After the proceedings had closed in the Court of General Sessions, Mr. TWEED called on the Sheriff to give bail, but was told by that official to go to the District-Attorney's office, as he (the Sheriff) had nothing to do with the matter.

It will be noticed that the Mayor in the Court of General Sessions, although declining to take advantage of any mere legal technicality, hunted at certain irregularities which he regarded as fatal to the legality of the Grand Jury. When questioned on the subject in the afternoon he said he believed the extension of the Grand Jury to be legal, and he also believed that two Grand Juries could be in session at the same time, but he said that the Grand Jury violated a law in transacting so much of their business out of the Grand Jury room, and in the appointment of committees of two to visit the Tenth National and Broadway Banks and the widow of the late JAMES WATSON. In these two instances the jury delegated their authority to two men, and this, the Mayor claims, they had no right to do. In the next place, he said, he had been indicted on his own testimony, inasmuch as he be admitted as a witness before the Grand Jury that he did not examine all the papers he signed, not conceiving it to be his duty to do so. Finally, he declared that the Grand Jury were illegally constituted, inasmuch as JOHN B. ATKEN, one of the jurors, is said to be a resident of Massachusetts. None of these pleas, however, will be advanced by the Mayor at his trial. At least, so he says.

Now that PETER B. SWEENY has actually been seen and officially heard from, it is presumed that there will be no more contradictions in reference to his whereabouts. As previously stated in the TIMES, he arrived in this City on Saturday week, and has since continued to hold daily interviews with TWEED. The Sheriff is still ignorant of the whereabouts of INGERSOLL, although he was at Middletown, Conn., in the early part of last week, but left ostensibly for Albany. Several rumors were afloat yesterday as to his whereabouts since he left Middletown, but there is no doubt that he "oscillates" between the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey, so as to render it impossible for the Sheriff to obtain a proper requisition for his return to the City.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grand Press Dinner—The House of Representatives—Army and Navy Record—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President has appointed SAYLES J. BOWEN, Ex-Mayor of Washington, Minister to Ecuador.

PRESS DINNER.

The journalists in Washington gave a grand dinner to-night at WELCKER'S in the best style of that well-known caterer. Mr. GEO. W. ADAMS, of the *World*, presided. Among the invited guests were Vice-President COLFAX, Senators ANTHONY and SCHURZ, Speaker BLAINE, Representatives BROOKS and GARFIELD, Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and others. About fifty were present.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning discussed at some length the case of Mr. ABBOT, of North Carolina, who claims a seat in the Senate in the place of Mr. VANCE, disqualified; but no action was taken. The Committee adjourned, to meet again next Saturday, when Gen. RANSOM, who has recently been elected Senator from that State, will be heard.

LAND FRAUDS.

Information has been received at the General Land Office of extensive frauds by land speculators in South-western Kansas. The lands in question are open only to actual settlers, and in order to evade the law a well-organized system was arranged by which the lands were entered upon false representations of settlement by parties using fictitious names and manufacturing bogus testimony. The Government officials are prosecuting the offenders.

NICARAGUA TREATY.

Another expedition, under the command of Commander CROSSMAN, will soon be fitted out by the Navy Department, to survey the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR FORNEY.

The following letter was handed to the President, this afternoon, by a friend of Col. FORNEY:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

DEAR SIR: When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, I accepted it most reluctantly, because I apprehended it would seriously interfere with my business, and especially with my independence as a journalist. Ten months' experience have so entirely confirmed this impression, that I find myself constrained to send you this, my resignation of the office, to take effect on the 1st of March next. I shall then return to my profession, and far more congenial field of usefulness, and devote all my efforts to my newspaper and to the energetic support of the principles of the great Republican Party. Most earnestly thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear General, very truly yours, J. W. FORNEY.

To his Excellency, President GRANT.

THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives met for general debate only, Mr. BEATTY, of Ohio, in the chair. There was but a small gathering of members in the hall. Speeches were made by several members on various subjects.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional for the week ending today	$344,000
Shipments of currency	923,790
Shipments of notes	932,682
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	371,788,950
And for public deposits	15,978,000
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	339,945,301
Internal revenue receipts today	237,034
Receipts for the month	4,120,147
Receipts for the fiscal year to date	50,672,680

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, today, were:

Coin	$106,001,820
Currency	12,304,665
Coin Certificates	28,610,000

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10—7 P. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which was on Friday afternoon near Cape Hatteras, has moved northeastward, removing further from the coast, and is now apparently south of the Bay of Fundy and east of New-Jersey. The high north-east winds on the middle Atlantic coast have diminished and backed to the north, with cloudy and clearing weather. The low barometer west of the Mississippi still continues, and the area of lowest pressure has probably developed during Saturday in Indian Territory. Increasing southerly winds, with threatening weather, are reported from the Texas coast, and partially cloudy weather has very generally prevailed during Saturday over the lakes and southward. The rivers have changed but little since Friday.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Sunday very generally over the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The area of lowest barometer moving north-eastward into the Ohio Valley. Southerly winds with threatening weather, and possibly rain prevail on the Gulf coast west of Appalachicola Bay, and extend northward to the Ohio Valley by Sunday afternoon. Increasing north-east winds prevail on the lower lakes. Cloudy or clearing weather prevail throughout the Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Saturday night, unless, possibly, on the Louisiana coast.

During the windy day of yesterday, the thermometer in this City indicated at 6 A. M., 20°; 11 A. M., 30°; 2 P. M., 41°; 9 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 30.10, 30.06, 30.07, 30.13. Corresponding date last year, thermometer, 29°, 30°, 38°, 39°.

Movements of the Japanese Embassy at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10.—The weather is pleasant, and the Japanese are enjoying themselves about town. A party of them were employed this afternoon gathering information and collecting specimens on East Temple-street, the principal business centre; members of the Embassy were seen here and there carefully inspecting everything new to them, eagerly questioning those they are presented to and generally seeking knowledge every way. They are very pleasing in their manners and make excellent impressions among the people; they love to shop and are for retailers the best of all customers, buying whatever strikes their fancy. They expected to start for the East tomorrow, but the news received here to-night that the Union and Pacific trains again are blocked, makes their departure uncertain.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A Young Girl and a Boy Burned to Death—A Terrible Catastrophe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Feb. 10.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous fire occurred at Providence, First Ward of this city, by which two lives were lost. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with the utmost difficulty that the inmates of the dwelling made their escape. In fact, in the midst of the confusion it was not discovered until it was too late, that two persons, a young girl and little boy were still in the building. One portion of the house was occupied by Mr. THOMAS, and the other by a widow, Mrs. THOMAS. In the latter was Mrs. THOMAS, her two daughters and two sons, comprising a family that had recently arrived from Wales. One bed was occupied by the two young girls, one of whom escaped, leaving her sister, a young woman aged twenty-one years, asleep. Another bed was occupied by the boys, one of whom escaped, leaving the other, a lad of twelve years, unconscious of danger. It was not until the building had nearly fallen, that the awful fact that these persons had perished, became known, when the most intense excitement prevailed among the large crowd assembled, and the deepest anguish was expressed by those to whom the lost ones were dear. The fire originated among some mining clothes that were hung by the stove to dry, and before discovered, had proceeded too far to be extinguished by the scanty supply of water in that locality; and although firemen were soon on the spot, yet they could render but little assistance even in removing the furniture.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies To-morrow—Masses for Deceased in all Catholic Churches Today.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—The following is an outline of the ceremonies attending the funeral of the late Archbishop MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, which will take place on Monday next. The members of the Young Catholic Friends' Society will form a guard extending from the Archbishop's residence, on Charles-street, along Mulberry-street to the door of the Cathedral, on Cathedral-street. A procession will be formed, with a platoon of Police in front, followed by a special body-guard of the Young Catholic Friends' Society. In the rear of these will be the trustees of the Cathedral, followed by a cross borne by a body of Seminarians. The body of the Archbishop in a casket, carried on a bier by sixteen priests, according to the Rubric, will come next, followed by the visiting Archbishops, clergy and societies. The body will be placed on a catafalque in front of the main altar, at each corner of which a Bishop will stand. Solemn high mass will be celebrated, and a sermon preached by Archbishop MCCLOSKY of New-York, after which the body will be taken out at the front door of the Cathedral, and borne into the crypt, where it will be deposited in the vault under the main altar at the east end of the church. Mass will be offered to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, in all the Catholic churches in this city, for the repose of the soul of the dead. The exterior of all the Catholic churches are draped in mourning. All through yesterday and today a countless throng of persons, of all denominations and classes, visited the residence of the Archbishop, where the body lies in state. The features of the deceased are almost as natural as in life.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Five Cars Off the Track—The Conductor Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—An accident happened on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday, between Hudson and Roppe, caused by a broken rail. Five cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged. CHARLES BLANCHARD, the conductor, was found dead under the wreck.

THE ALTON ACCIDENT.

Five Hundred Dollars' Reward Offered for the Capture of the Conductor and Engineer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of FRED. BAKER and PAT. HALPIN, the conductor and engineer of the freight-train which collided with the passenger-train near Alton, on Wednesday last.

ABSCONDED.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company Lose $10,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 10.—JOHN O'CONNOR, a clerk in the Pay-master's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in this city, absconded last night with $10,000 of the Company's funds. He has been traced to Binghamton, and probably went from there to New-York. The amount taken is probably larger than reported.

The $10,000 taken by young O'CONNOR was drawn from the First National Bank at 6 o'clock last night, upon a memorandum check. It is not known whether the bank or railroad company will have to lose it if O'CONNOR escapes. It is not known whether he took additional funds from the Company.

SEVERE SENTENCE.

Fine and Imprisonment for a Defaulting City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 10.—In Quarter Sessions, today, a decision was rendered refusing the rule for trial, and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of JOSEPH F. MARCER, the defaulting City Treasurer, and CHAS. T. YORKES, Jr., broker, MARCER being sentenced to pay a fine of $300,000, with imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, for four years nine months; YORKES to pay $300, with the like imprisonment of two years nine months.

OHIO.

Important Freight Arrangement by the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—In the Senate this morning a bill was passed equalizing railroad charges for freight *pro rata* for less or greater distances, and making it the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to bring suit in the name of the State against corporations violating the act, on complaint of the parties aggrieved. A bill was also introduced making the legal rate of the bushel of clover-seed sixty pounds, of oats thirty-two pounds, and of corn seventy to sixty-eight pounds, according to age.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Convention—Prohibition of the Political Test Oath.

CHARLESTOWN, West Virginia, Feb. 10.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted several sections of the Bill of Rights, not materially differing, however, from the provisions of the old bill. A provision was adopted prohibiting political test oaths. The printing paper being exhausted in all the offices, the proceedings of the Legislature are not published in any form.

Death from Inhalation of Chloroform.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of JAMES B. GARDNER, Jr., who died suddenly at his residence, No. 317 East Thirty-fif

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DAUGHTER.

The old man sits beside the lock,
  Where all day drips the water;
The old wife, in her faded frock,
Still knits and nods by the cottage-clock,
  But, ah, the little daughter!
I see no more her loving eyes,
I hear no more her low replies—
  Alas, alas, the daughter!

At dawn the birds begin to sing,
  And o'er and o'er the water
The swallow flits with winking wing;
The old folks wake with the waking Spring;
  But, ah, the little daughter!
No more to list the cuckoo's call
She roams the woods of the Manor Hall—
  Alas, alas, the daughter!

Midsummer brought the young Earl back,
  The lord of wood and water;
He met her in the greenwood track—
His eyes were wondrous bold and black—
  Ah me, the little daughter!
He whispered, "Trust me, O mine own!"
She wept, "I live for thee alone!"
  Alas, alas, the daughter!

Slow moved the weary months to years;
  All day dripped down the water;
The father's heart was dull with fears,
The mother's eyes were dim with tears—
  Ah me, the little daughter!
Who is it, 'neath the city's glare,
Looks up with wild bewildered stare?—
  Alas, alas, the daughter!

A night there came—a night of wroth—
  The rain beat on the water,
The wind blew from the rushing North,
The cottage lights shone freely forth—
  But, ah, the little daughter!
Low in the dripping lock she lies,
With tangled hair and altered eyes—
  Alas, alas, the daughter!

—*Tinsley' Magazine.*

CLIPT WINGS.

The most trying thing about Uncle Ted was his resemblance to his brother. It was sufficiently disagreeable to have an old man with tastes so low and habits so unpleasant fastened upon the family at all; but to see and to know all saw, in this person the Leffler figure, and the Leffler features, and the Leffler peculiarities to the very finger-nails, was a misfortune that demanded the whole of that fortitude of which the family motto boasted.

All attempts at reforming Uncle Ted had long since been abandoned. His brother, the doctor, had now grown accustomed to silence the complaints of his wife and children by half-reproachful reminders of that complete and final release which the whitening hair and battered frame seemed to prophesy was near at hand. No other comfort concerning the old man presented itself, and even this, suggested by his appearance and sometimes rambling mind, was made faint and doubtful by his good appetite, long walks and early hours.

Uncle Ted had for years submittted himself to abject dependence on his brother. He could not work, he could not cope with strangers. Innumerable were the situations his brother had obtained for him, and the wardrobes Mrs. Leffler with willing fingers had prepared, and the departures that Uncle Ted had made; but swift had been the return on each occasion, pathetic the tale irresistible the prayer to be allowed to stay.

The doctor continued his efforts from time to time; but finding them always followed by the same results, and finding also that as the tall old form and noble-looking, half-vacant face grew more and more like his father's, it became more and more difficult for him to force him from under his roof. The doctor, therefore, had settled in his own mind and made the family aware he should not again seek a situation for Uncle Ted until he was compelled to place him in that from which return is impossible.

He was certainly a formidable incumbrance, one whom it was as impossible to conceal from society as it was to expect society to receive. Though his peculiar habits rendered it necessary for him to be banished from the room on the arrival of visitors, no one could be sure he would not come back for his snuffy pocket-handkerchief left lying on his niece's work-basket, or one of his enormous slippers dropped in his precipitate retreat and in search of which all the ladies would have to rise, and turn about, and look under their chairs, while the doctor and Mrs. Leffler stood in sick, smiling patience; and uncle bowed, and apologized, and uttered most absurd compliments, and made—as his nieces afterward would declare—a "fearful exhibition" of himself.

Uncle Ted was full of admiration for these nieces, but they were scarcely able to appreciate his high opinion of them, their beauty, elegance and accomplishments, since he was in the habit of confiding his opinion to the footman and the cook, who were kept well informed by him as to the conquests and matrimonial chances of the young ladies; and, indeed, as to most of the family affairs, private or otherwise, with which he might happen to become acquainted.

It was no longer of any use trying to keep him from talking to the servants. Who else could or would talk to him? His brother had done his utmost to frighten and persuade him out of the habit, had insisted on each member of the family devoting an hour a day to him, that he might not be driven to this extremity. But all was of no use. Uncle Ted was tiresome, and failed to keep his appointments. The young people were full of their own cares and pleasures, or rather of the pleasures which were their cares. The strong young wings wearied of trying to fly so low as this maimed and degraded old eagle; so they left it, and pursued their own bright flight.

Uncle Ted now, therfore, almost unchidden, carried his paper down to the kitchen every morning and read leading articles to the cook, who without ceremony ordered him from place to place to suit her convenience; while the housemaid would peep over his shoulder at the advertisements, and the footman sit on the table, discussing politics with him, undisguisedly patronizing.

The doctor could do nothing but sigh helplessly as he, passing the kitchen stairs for a stroll in the garden, heard that fine old voice losing every day something of its nobility of tone, and that pure accent becoming so uncertain and vulgarized. Yet it would have been well for the family had Uncle Ted confined his friendship to his brother's servants solely. This, however, was not the case; for the doctor had more than once surprised him, before breakfast, standing on the step, leaning against the area railings—his scull-cap on the back of his head, his hands in the pockets of his old dressing-gown—asking the milkman's advice on some delicate family matter, hitherto supposed to have been a secret from Uncle Ted himself.

Led gently away by his brother's trembling arm, and sternly, yet entreatingly remonstrated with in the seclusion of the doctor's study, Uncle Ted defended his conduct on the score of the milkman's being a very remarkable man, a gentleman under a cloud, a person of considerable mental endowments; and the interview would be brought to an abrupt close by an earnest recommendation from Uncle Ted that his friend should be asked to dinner.

Among the nursemaids in the park, no less than among his brother's domestics and tradespeople, Mr. Edward Leffler was incessantly discovering some "highly-gifted mind," or some "fine nature," that demanded not only the devotion of his morning hours, during which he would sit in speechless or eloquent admiration of the "mind" or "nature" in question, usually to the embarrassment of its owner, and of some policeman or life-guardsman near at hand; but, unfortunately, too often demanded also homage, in the shape of a silver thimble, brooch or ribbon, pilfered from the toilet-table of one of Uncle Ted's nieces.

When the family went out of town Uncle Ted was left behind. To carry such a disgrace among fresh scenes and servants was, of course, out of the question; yet the alternative was a serious one. In fact, it generally happened that, from the moment of the family's return to the moment of its departing again fresh revelations were constantly being made concerning Uncle Ted's peculiar modes of passing this interval of separation from his relatives.

At first when the doctor, on opening one after another of his favorite books, found himself possessed by a strong inclination to sneeze, and traced this strange effect to its cause—namely, a few grains of brown powder sullying nearly every page—he concluded that Uncle Ted had been devoting his time exclusively to study during the family's absence. Sundry odd volumes being missing from their places, and undiscoverable anywhere else, Uncle Ted's bedroom and favorite little retreats would be searched. As to the volumes themselves, the search would be in vain, but would result in the finding of mysterious little tickets bearing mention of the missing books and their whereabouts; and not of these alone, but bearing mention also of other little trifling articles and *their* whereabouts. Perhaps the whole amount which the exchange of the things mentioned on the tickets themselves had brought Uncle Ted would not be more than ten or twelve shillings. But the most alarming thought to the family was not, after all, the way by which the money had been obtained, but the way in which it had been spent.

Who could tell for what purpose it had gone? Perhaps in wooing to be Mrs. Edward Leffler, Mrs. Woods, the tobacconist, a widow with six children, and a person for whom Uncle Ted had confessed a feeling of no common friendship, through her likeness to a certain Lady Emily, his first love; or perhaps it had purchased a betrothal gift for Mrs. Webfoe, the charwoman, whom the master of the house was ever in fear of having introduced to him as his sister-in-law.

It cannot be supposed that the discovery of these tickets could be passed over as easily as Uncle Ted's other little eccentricities. A sense of unavoidable but useless duty compelled the doctor to summon his brother to his study, and endeavor to awaken in him some feelings of shame and penitence, but when, in obedience to his stern command, the tall form appeared, there was still so much of the old nobility about it that the doctor felt himself almost overcome with shame at the accusation he had to bring against him, and his voice would tremble, as, pointing to the tickets on the table, he would say:

"Well, Edward, so it has come to this, has it, again!"

Uncle Ted, though seated in an attitude as dignified as his brother's, would gaze on the tickets with the expression of a child being chidden for a broken toy, and wondering timidly whether the fact of its being rendered useless ought not to be considered sufficient punishment without further interference.

Sometimes when the doctor's words were more than usually stern and rousing, when his eloquence over the family honor came strongly, like the wind from mountain heights, to this poor fallen human eagle, he was stirred, would ruffle his feathers, and struggle to soar to where he had fallen from. His brother, pausing for want of breath, would gaze upon him with some hope, as he saw the thin figure draw itself suddenly up, as if stung, the long hand trembling and hurriedly stroking the long chin, the fine blue eyes kindling to something like horror as they rested on the tickets; but the very next instant, catching sight of his brother's relenting eye, Uncle Ted would forget everything but the fact that he was about to be forgiven and set free, and the doctor saw that he had seized upon that thought with the joyous avidity of a child, though he still tried to keep the corners of his mouth drawn down, and an affectation of remorse in his eyes during the rest of the lecture.

When it was over, and the doctor looked after his retreating form, trying to cover its relief by a greater show of infirmity than usual, he sighed to think how useless it seemed even to point out to him a better state, since it was so impossible for him to reach it. Not only had fate so cast him down, but had taken away all by which he might ever hope to rise—had clipped the wings which in this world could surely never grow again. The poor eagle might ruffle its feathers and struggle, but never soar.

It did continue to struggle at times, even while its decadence went on so rapidly, when, while reading his paper, the housemaid, in her anxiety to hear of a more eligible situation, so far forgot herself as to lay her black-leaded fingers on his shoulder; or when, in the heat of a political discussion, the footman addressed him by an opprobriously familiar name; or when the cook, after the failure of repeated hints as to the kitchen fire being needed for other purposes than toasting the sole of his slipper by, dropped the poker accidentally on his foot; on such occasions Uncle Ted was seen to change from his normal state. The half-startled, meditative look would come suddenly into his eyes, the long hand begin stroking the chin with quick, agitated fingers, the figure draw itself up, and make its retreat from the kitchen with a dignity that accorded but ludicrously with the set of the ragged and patched Indian dressing-gown, which had something of the character of the garments worn by monkeys on barrel-organs.

These attempts at flight were very rare, and of brief duration. Before his friends in the kitchen had enjoyed his absence a quarter of an hour, Uncle Ted would probably be again among them, assisting the offending housemaid to shell peas, helping John to spell out a love-letter from the country, or bowing at cook's elbow with his newly-filled snuff-box, and the request—

"Madam, obleege me. I have desired Mrs. Woods to put in a little more rappee than Scotch on purpose to suit your taste. You *will* obleege me?"

The gravy or sauce of such a day usually seemed to suggest that cook had not spurned the prayer, though it might have happened she had not sufficiently recovered her temper to utter her accustomed magnanimous reply of—"Certingly, Mr. Edward, Sir," while her huge thumb and finger filled his tiny box which he held toward her, perfectly concealing his dismay, not only at so much of its contents being covered by the finger and thumb, but at so much more being scattered around in their efforts to squeeze themselves out of the box again without losing a grain of what they had secured.

One day it was exceedingly desirable that Uncle Ted should be so disposed of as to leave no danger of his intrusion at a little dance, to take place in honor of his eldest niece's engagement.

The task had been undertaken by Dr. Leffler at the tearful entreaties of his daughter, who, in consideration of the high birth and poetic temperament of her betrothed, implored that he might be spared the sight of Uncle Ted until a closer intimacy would allow of some explanation as to his condition.

The queen of the evening was Uncle Ted's special favorite and the object of his most intense admiration. Ever since he had heard of the engagement he had been in a state of wild anxiety to see the person for whom all those affairs of Sophy's, in which he had shown her such lively though inconvenient sympathy, had been brought to so sudden a termination. But though Uncle Ted rushed out into the area, and stared up every time he heard a carriage stop at the house, he had always as yet managed to miss his carriage; though he had paced the hall for half an hour when he knew him to be in the house and on the point of taking his departure, he had been always beguiled away before the moment came, and listened at a distance to the buoyant step and voice in indignant disappointment. He did at last obtain a sight of him through the keyhole, and spent some time there—rushing down every minute to confide to the servants his impressions of the bridegroom elect from this narrow point of view, then rushing back to it again. These impressions, unfortunately, were such as to make him more eager than ever for an introduction. Countless pieces of paper were found about the house, the beginning of letters presenting "Mr. Edward Leffler's compliments to Capt. Aldyce," and begging for an interview at Mrs. Woods', or at some other of Uncle Ted's choice resorts, at the Captain's earliest convenience. These notes sadly alarmed Sophy, who felt sure the writer was waiting his opportunity to throw one into the Captain's carriage, or have it delivered to him in the house, as perhaps it would be, in her own presence.

All his efforts failing, Uncle Ted had of late begun to give way a little to despondency. This had been brought on by a severe cold he had caught through waiting half an hour in the area on a foggy evening just to see the Captain's carriage-lamps flash by. He had not been out for the last day or two, to the wonder of several small pensioners of his to whom he made a daily allowance of hardbake out of the [illegible] money with which the doctor ventured to [illegible] him for his snuff. He had [illegible] most of his time in the kitchen, had been rather more silent—"mopish," as cook expressed it—and altogether less sociable than usual, muttering, when asked what he would take to eat, some gloomy allusion to a dry crust, and snappishly offering, when asked where he would sit, to go to the coal-hole, if his doing so would afford anybody satisfaction.

Dr. Leffler found him seated by the fire, and his first glance at him led him to expect even more opposition to Sophy's wishes than he anticipated.

"I'm sorry to hear your cold's worse, Edward," he said in a professional tone. "You must go to bed very early."

To his surprise Uncle Ted answered immediately—

"Yes, Theodore, I think I will go to bed early to-night."

"I would, indeed, Edward," urged the doctor.

"I think I'll go now, Theodore," declared Uncle Ted, rising from his chair.

"Well, I really would," agreed the doctor, trying hard not to appear too much relieved.

He began to think, as he gave Uncle Ted his arm up the stairs, that he must have forgotten about the party altogether, but as he gave him over to John's care in the hall he was undeceived in this matter by Uncle Ted's observing quietly as he looked round at the camellias and lights—

"I should like to have seen Sophy when she's dressed."

"You shall do so," said the doctor. "Sophy shall run up and see you, only you must not trouble her about anything. She is over-excited, as it is; you must not add to her excitement by troubling her in any way."

"No, Theodore," answered Uncle Ted, meekly, and after one dazed, lingering look at the lights and flowers, passed up the stairs with John.

He kept his word, for when Sophy went up to his little room at the top of the house, John carrying two candles before her, and her maid keeping her dress from touching the floor, Uncle Ted only raised himself on his elbow and gazed at her till the tears came into his eyes, thenhe lay down again, saying gently—

"Thank you, Sophy; I am much obleeged to you, Sophy. I haven't excited you, have I, Sophy? Tell your father I have not excited you, my darling."

Sophy assured him with a conscience-smitten tenderness, and, throwing him a flower out of her bouquet, and curtseying with mock solemnity at the door of his little room, left him by himself.

Cook had promised to send him up some gruel, but forgot all about it, and he lay in the dark listening to the music and thinking of his darling, all loveliness and love, floating among the lights and flowers, and of the bright young conqueror, whom he was not allowed to see.

After lying so long a time, he heard John bounding up the stairs to take a peep at himself before attending at supper.

Uncle Ted called to him, but he tripped down again, calling back carelessly—

"Can't stop now, Mr. Hedward. Just a-going into supper. Lie down and keep warm now, or we shall be a-having brunkeetis set in. Be up directly. *Haw rewore.*"

It was about half an hour past midnight when John whispered something to Dr. Leffler that caused him to go out of the room, and go straight up to Uncle Ted's attic.

The doctor sat down on the edge of his brother's bed, scarcely knowing for a moment or two what it was which had so shaken him, his sudden ascent of the stairs, the sight of Uncle Ted's face, or the weak cry with which he had greeted him.

"Theodore, I will see him. I've a right to see him."

"Be quiet, Edward; you shall see whom you like, but don't excite yourself. What is the matter? Have you been alone long?"

The quiet, authoritative, professional tone and manner had some effect. Uncle Ted became a little calmer.

The doctor gave John some directions, sent him down-stairs, made an alteration in the arrangements of the pillows, then sat down again and felt his brother's pulse.

"Theodore."

"Don't talk, Edward; don't talk just now," said the doctor; "presently will do."

"No, it won't, Theodore. I want to tell you something."

"Well, if it will relieve you. But you must be very quiet."

"Theodore, the night father died, you know I was alone, taking care of the house,—me and Mrs. Webfoe. I was out when they brought him home in the fit; I was taking a cup of tea at a friend's—excellent woman, Theodore—perfect lady, though reduced to a mangle."

"Don't excite yourself, Edward, pray," said the doctor, beginning to have appalling forebodings as to the actual existence, after all, of the long-dreaded sister-in-law. "Well?"

"We had conversed on the subject of your quarrel with poor father, and she joked me about being likely to have all if he should die before you made it up, and said that people did say he had a will made in my favor. Then they fetched me, Theodore—Mrs. Webfoe came in a cab for me."

"Now you are exciting yourself, Edward."

"Theodore, he did have a will, leaving all to me—he put into my own hands—this—this——"

"Be quiet; pray be quiet," said the doctor, half dreamily, keeping one of his brother's hands as he took the thing they thrust into his.

He was almost startled out of his usual inscrutable pulse-feeling expression. How great and sudden a change must have come to the poor weak isolated mind—all unnoticed—for such an idea to have found place and conviction in it! At that moment a recollection of his brother's manner when he had returned home after his father's sudden death, caused the doctor to think over the words he had just heard in an entirely different spirit.

After sitting looking into his face a minute, he got up slowly and went to the candle with the paper Uncle Ted had given him. There was no mistaking it for the very same whose reported existence twelve years ago had filled his heart with misgiving and bitterness.

"What made you do this, Edward? How could you receive me as owner of all, and remain yourself almost—God forgive me!—almost penniless? How could you, Edward?"

"Was I fit to be anything but almost penniless, Theodore?"

"But why not have told me—have shared it with me equally?" asked the doctor, with almost passionate reproach.

Uncle Ted sighed and shook his head.

"Ask your own spirit,"—he said "sperit," in imitation of cook,—"ask your own spirit, Theodore. You know, as well as I do, you would almost have cursed your poor father, Theodore—you know you would—and let your children starve, rather than let them touch a penny of his money so left. Ah, I knew you, Theodore; I knew you. I knew it must be all or nothing. I says to myself, What am I? I only want to see the children happy, and find a home among 'em. And I have found a home, and been a turrable trial to you, Theodore. But it won't be for long. I feel it won't be for long, Theodore."

The doctor sat with his face buried in his hands. The story had not startled him. He knew that such an act was simply natural to Uncle Ted. There had not been the slightest heroism about it. It had been his easiest course, and therefore the one most pleasant to him.

"But, Theodore, you wouldn't always let me see you happy. Sophy won't let me see her happy; she won't let me see young Aldyce. It's too bad, that is, Theodore."

"I will fetch them," said the doctor, huskily; "they shall both come up."

"Stop, Theodore," cried Uncle Ted, with a vehemence that left him breathless.

When the doctor reached the bedside he had turned his cheek to the pillow and closed his eyes.

"Don't call 'em," he said faintly. "I like to hear the music, and to think they're happy. Don't make 'em leave off for me. I'd rather not see him now. I won't have her made to leave off dancing, and set a-crying with her happy eyes. Not to-night, Theodore. Let her dance; let her be happy. Bless her!"

After watching by him some little time, Dr. Leffler ventured to disobey the master of the house so far as to summon his relatives and Captain Aldyce to his bedside.

Uncle Ted was so favorably impressed by Sophy's choice, that he left him a verbal introduction to carry to his special friend the policeman, lodging at Mrs. Wood's, whose acquaintance he strongly advised the captain to cultivate.

He passed away at seven o'clock in the morning, in the presence of all he loved, and looked on by a landing full of honestly-regretful eyes.

The Indian dressing-gown was bequeathed to Captain Aldyce, and now serves as a nursery divan, the bright colors of which baby hands pat adoringly. The slippers were left to cook, [illegible] served, he said, that she had a Cleopatra [illegible]. The snuff-box had so many claimants that the doctor, to settle the matter, decided to retain it in his own possession.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

AN OLD CLOWN ON HIS PROFESSION.—You ask me to tell you about the clowns of the present day, Sir. That's easy done, in a very few words—there ain't any. Hanged a one on the boards or in the sawdust. I was the last of them all. I could go on again if I chose; but I won't. Authors of pantomimes interfere with my written scenes, and that I won't stand. I'll go to business sooner. What is wanted in a clown is gag, and a real clown ought to be up to any amount of improvised gag. I can't see a clown now, Sir, who could answer a costermonger. What did I mean by gag? Well, I will give you an instance. I was playing clown at a certain great circus some thirty years ago, and we had a troupe of young Americans brought over by a long-winded father. The father came into the ring and made a speech, and a very dull one. All this time I was left with a hoop covered with silver paper in my hand for one of the young men to jump through. All the time the American was speaking, I stood behind him, fanning myself with the balloon and imitating him in his actions, which kept the gallery on the laugh to this great wonder. At last he wound up by saying that a horse-rider was "*nascitur non fit.*" When he said that, I burst the balloon over his head, leaving the hoop on his hips, and ran for my life, bringing the house down with a roar. I was fetched back, of course, by the master of the ring, and I came back with my pockets inside out, to show that I had not stolen the American's money. Whereat there was another roar. "What do you mean by this conduct, Sir?" says the master, "and why did you run away?" "I ran away to save my character," I said, "and the American gentleman said that the young man was 'nasty and not fit' (*nascitur non fit.*" That's poor fun, you say; but it is better than you get nowadays, and not a word of it came into my mind until the American began speechifying; not one word was put down. The Governor wanted me to do it again the day after, but I had had words with the American about doing it at all, and I refused. Gag is gag, I said to the Governor, it comes into your head all at once; and the audiences then wanted real gag, and did not care to see the same thing twice. Now, audiences will see the same thing a dozen times over, as they do *Dundreary*, and never get tired, though, mind you, Sir, Mr. SOTHERN himself has a fresh piece of gag on every night. What a clown wants is gag, and there ain't a clown on the stage now who is ready with his tongue. You remember TOM BARRY, Sir, at Rowe's Circus, in Melbourne. He made £8,000 there; and they tell me that some of you gents rode 500 miles to see him. Well, I don't expect there ever was a greater duffer on the face of the earth, as a clown, than TOM BARRY. It seems to me that Australian gentlemen would stand anything at that time. TOM could do nothing when he was on, except play the fiddle badly; but off there was no one like TOM; the wittiest man I ever met. TOM MATTHEWS was tolerable at gag, but, with the exception of myself and JOE GRIMALDI, I have never heard a clown who could hold his own without his part studied.

How are we educated in our profession? Well, Sir, the fact is that we are not educated at all. You might as well try to make a novelist or poet as to make a clown. "*Nascitur non fit,*" as the American, who gave me my first chance as a clown, said. There are men on the stage now who call themselves clowns, but you don't get the real old article, any more than you get the public who will appreciate him and encourage him. The clowns of the present day have mostly been Harlequins, and there's a pretty education for a clown! Why, they'll be having female Harlequins next; but I never heard any one tell of a female clown. I call no man a clown who can't answer the gallery. What do I mean by answering the gallery? Why, look here, Sir. I was playing clown at Bristol, and coming on I knocked my wig and tassels off, leaving me with my bare head. "Hallo!" says a young chap in the gallery, "the clown has got the 'county crop'"—meaning that my hair was cut close, as in jail—and there was a laugh against me; but I turned and said, "That's true, young 'un; I'm only just out; I see your sister there, and she sent her love." That is what I call answering the gallery. Coarse, you say, Sir! Why, no. We can't be coarse, in a certain sense, if we would. Coarseness is utterly impossible in England. The slightest hint at impurity of any kind would empty a theatre at once. Our audiences will not stand it for a moment. The Victoria audience may be rough and ready, but I should be sorry to risk my skin by one word of coarseness there. As for answering the gallery, you mustn't do it too often, or they look for it.—*The Echo.*

HAIR-POWDER AND WIGS.—No doubt hair-powder and wigs were carried ultimately to great excesses, both as regards uncleanliness and extravagance of arrangement. The hair, from being simply and tastefully arranged, rose into mountains of wool, pomades, and meal; and there is no question that, through the extreme and increasing difficulty of erecting them, as well as the expense of hairdressing, ladies frequently combed and brushed their hair but once in eight, or even twelve weeks, sleeping in calashes or caps large enough to contain the greasy piles, and on the eve of balls scarcely at all; for in the season the manifold engagements of the hairdresser made it necessary to employ him days before the event, if notice had not been sent him sufficiently early for him to appoint a later date. The horrible results of these habits may be better imagined than described.

For all that, let it be remembered, there is nothing in the world so becoming as grey hair-powder, both to old and young. It softens the whole face, gives a strange brilliancy to the eyes and complexion, and makes the eyebrows and eyelashes appear much darker than they really are. These considerations probably account for the length of time during which it continued in fashion.

There is another fashion which has generally gone hand-in-hand with hair-powder, and which came in vogue during the reign of CHARLES I., and continued up to the beginning of the last century. The patch, as it came first in, was one of the most harmless and effective aids to beauty ever invented. It was but a tiny mole-like spot of black velvet or silk, which was used to draw attention to some particular feature, as well as to enhance, by contrast, the fairness of the cheek. Thus, if a girl was conscious of a pretty dimple in her chin, or of long eyebrows; if her forehead formed the best part of her face, or her mouth—she cunningly placed the little patch near it, and consequently every time you looked at her your eye was insensibly drawn by the patch to the best feature, so that you partly forgot any less handsome detail. To an accustomed eye the patch gives a singular finish to the toilet; it is like the seal on a letter or the frame to a picture. You see the grey powdered curls and the bright eyes, and the low luxurious bodice, and the ribbon necklet around the throat—and, if the patch be absent, it is instantly missed, and the whole toilet seems incomplete. This crafty little piece of vanity was afterwards vulgarised of course, and the tiny round spot was transformed into a star or crescent, that increased in size and multiplied in number—blind vanity forgot that in trying to draw attention to all her features at once she drew attention to none; and, later on, it ran into such absurd extremes that ships, chariots and horses and other devices in black paper began to disfigure the female visage, and at last the whole face was bespattered with vulgar shapes, having no meaning, except sometimes a political one, and being of no value to beauty whatever, and then the degraded fashion died a natural death. There is a picture by COYPEL, in the Louvre, at Paris, of a lady whose face is positively blurred, effaced, by large patches of various patterns, five in number, in which it is easy to see how many patches defeat the aim of one. It is indeed amazing how any such fashion so foolish could have been ever followed, even for a single season.

It was about 1780 that the heads of the ladies were at their biggest. They had been steadily growing for some years, and according to the published directions for hairdressing by the fashionable barbers of the period, they rose rapidly from "one foot" to "three feet high." Many of REYNOLD'S portraits show the hair rising two feet above the face, and these probably are moderated and idealised. [illegible] human hair could cover a cushion as well as this, and proportionably wide; the monstrous curls and rolls were, therefore, chiefly false, and additionally trimmed with "ten yards of ribbon," ropes of beads, artificial flowers, immense plumes of ostrich feathers and scarfs of gauze, as well as other ornaments, and—the acme of bad taste—models in glass of ships, horses and chariots, caterpillars, litters of pigs, and many more. In 1787 the unclean towers fell, and it became fashionable to arrange the hair in a looser and certainly more tasteful style—large curls to the waist, unpowdered, ornamented by a gauze kerchief and flowers, as GREUZE painted them.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

OLD AND NEW IN SPAIN.—Now, Spain is an interesting country (though, in other respects dull enough to live in all the year round,) just because she is slowly, and in a late period of history, going through the kind of changes which, to countries in advance of her, are matters of history and antiquarianism. One sees everywhere, in things tragic, and in things commonplace, the relics of bygone days—oddities of conduct or custom which might serve to furnish materials to editors of our old English satirists and playwrights. There is the queerest possible mixture of antique formal bombast with an adoption ready-made of the inventions of other nations, and with a practical barbarism in the roads, water supply, hotels, postal communication, paving, mendicancy, and such points, wonderful to behold. The universal triumph of the new over the old is not in Spain, as with us, a triumph by way of absorption, where the Old accepts something of the New, and lasts; or the New receives from the Old in establishing itself a part of its substance and color. In Spain the two elements battle eternally, each being of an extreme and unyielding type; or when one of the two gains a good start, it rushes into extremes and leaves the other helpless and silent. Every tendency is in excess. Marquesses of Carabas are confronted by *sans culottes*—the monks of Erasmus and Rabelais are jostled by pamphleteers of the latest French infidel pattern. There are railways, (constructed by foreigners,) but they are, in many parts, not fenced in, to the grievous peril, and occasional destruction, of old women who jog placidly across them upon overloaded donkeys. So great was the interruption to Spanish country ideas of the railways that at first the peasantry, charmed by the sight of a level road, used to walk upon them, and only gradually learned to move out of the way when they heard the whistle—their first impression being that the train ought to stop to let them change their position at perfect leisure. Tramways are now being introduced into the large cities, and not long since the first tramway omnibus at Madrid had to be protected by Police. The Madrid populace had nothing to say against it, except that it was an innovation. But that was quite enough in a country where foreigners are stared at like wild beasts (and fleeced, if they don't look out, like tame ones,) and where a foreigner is always taken at first for a Frenchman, because France is near, and all beyond it *terra incognita*. This jumbling together of the changes imported from abroad with the traditions of local superstition and Gothic and Moorish customs and ideas—this array of obsolete prejudices and ignorances alongside finance operations worthy of the latest dodges of Capel Court—this it is which makes Spain an amusing country—a land of the comic no less than of the serious—picturesque.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AFTER-DINNER TALKS.—I like a talk after dinner with men about my equals in age, station, experience. I would rather not be the only young man among a senate of ancients, nor the only curate among a company of rectors. I like to be able to give and take, freely, and without restraint, or necessity of neither speaking nor being spoken to except with a kind of deferential protest. Apropos of this, I have been always charmed with the story of the two neighbors, who, though always capital friends, disagreed on almost every point, and never met without a desperate quarrel in argument. At last, one lent the other money, and, alas henceforth all the fun was gone! All the carbonic acid gas had left the ale of their talk, and it was never drawn otherwise than quiet, tame and flat; and dwindled, indeed, into the very smallest beer. The obliged man always, now, deferred and agreed, until, at last, his friend, driven frantic, cried out in a heat, "Either contradict me, or pay me!" And, for myself, I own that I do like to be able civilly, but positively, to contradict a friend.

Those after-dinner talks are, I find, (to specify one advantage,) almost the best clerical meetings, when, that is, the company consists only or chiefly of clergymen. For unless it be kept strictly to a few quite intimate friends, the regular clerical meeting is apt to be formal and somewhat staid; degenerating, if the number be large, into a regular series of speech-making, in which the few join, and the more part remain silent; in which, at any rate, a certain order or rule of speaking must be kept. Now, I contend, it is hateful to be tied down to this speaking once for all in your turn. In talk—

"Thought leaps out to wed with thought,"

and you want to interrupt, to put in your say, just when it is appropriate. Your flint gave out a spark, at the minute, which you cannot keep alight nor reproduce when the occasion has passed. And the surging, swaying stream of words soon passes by the point at which you stood, and inexorably closes the opening at which you would have slipped in. It is bad enough when there are no external fetters, to have to sit with some word a tiptoe on your lips that you are quite feverish to let loose; bad enough to make false start after false start, and to watch, at last, the talk roll by to some other point; and to be obliged, in silent mortification, to have to swallow the good thing which has now, you perceive, become out of date.

For spark kindles spark, and talk begets talk; and it is one of the advantages of my hour that even the reserved, the apathetic, and the silent, have, by the time of its arrival, been subject to the unbending influence of the genial converse, and society, and fare, which made part of the preceding dinner, and are rendered sufficiently susceptible to the excitement of the interchange of thrust and fence, to have no choice but to catch up a foil, and slip now and then into the *mêlée*. Even the apathetic and commonplace are thus wrought upon; and for the good thinkers and talkers, why, that preparatory mixing with their kind, male and female, (both elements are valuable, if not indispensable, in this preparatory stage,) has flowed over the plate of their perception, leaving it exquisitely sensitive to the least gleam of meaning, or shade of thought, or twig or leaf of expression in the views and subjects that are successively placed before the camera of the mind. Talk is nothing, if you may not say *what* you like, *when* you like—consistently, I need not add, with decency and civility.—*London Society.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PANTOMIME.—The history of the first practical introduction of the pantomime on the English stage is extremely curious. The man to whom we are indebted for the creation of the genuine pantomime is JOHN RICH, the celebrated actor and theatrical manager. RICH was the son of CHRISTOPHER RICH, at one time patentee of Drury-lane Theatre. The aim of CHRISTOPHER seems to have been to swell his coffers rather by the introduction on his boards of French dancers, Italian singers, and any other exotic exhibition, than by the united skill of the educated actors of true English comedy. The son inherited the same taste; but the crowning cause of JOHN RICH'S first inauguration of the pantomime was principally the dubious condition of his own resources.

After his father's death, RICH was left, with his brother, joint patentee of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields. But the company under RICH's command was so lamentably inferior to the rival staff at Drury-lane, that the latter carried away all the applause and favor of the play-going public at that day.

"To retrieve the credit of his theatre," says DAVIES, "RICH created a species of dramatic composition unknown to this and, I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime. It consisted of two parts—one serious and the other comic. By the help of gay scenes, fine habits, grand dances, appropriate music and other decorations, he exhibited a story from OVID'S 'Metamorphoses,' or some other fabulous writer. Between the pauses or acts of this [illegible] representation, he interwove a comic fable, consisting chiefly of the courtship of *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, with a variety of surprising adventures and tricks which were produced by the magic wand of *Harlequin*—such as the sudden transformation of palaces and temples to huts and cottages, of men and women into wheel-barrows and joint-stools, of trees turned to houses, colonnades to beds of tulips, and mechanics' shops into serpents and ostriches."

Of these pantomimes—in which he appeared himself under the assumed name of LUN—RICH brought out a succession, from the year 1717 until the period of his death; all of which were wonderful successes, and had runs of from forty to fifty nights each.

The satisfactory pecuniary results attending RICH'S experiment naturally drew rival managers to follow suit in the same direction. Dramatic critics, and the more refined lovers of the true drama, might be disgusted at the innovation; but, as one of them indignantly remarks, "to the disgrace of the public taste, RICH frequently obtained more money by such paltry exhibitions than all the sterling merit of the rival theatre was able to acquire."—*All the Year Round.*

SWISS SCHOOL LIFE.—The festivals and holidays of a Switzer are connected with his life at school. Each change is made the pretext for a feast. On going to school there is a feast; on leaving school there is a feast; at every stage of his advance there is a feast. There his a vacation feast, assembling feast; when a new teacher comes there is a feast, and when a teacher leaves there is a feast. The school is made to him by public and private acts a centre of all happy thoughts and times. It shares the joys of home and the rewards of church. At school a Swiss boy finds his mates with whom he learns to sing and play, to drill and shoot. The teacher is to him a father. With this teacher he will grow into a man, assisted on his way with care and love, unmixed with either foolish fondness or paternal pride. With him, and with his mates, the lad will take his country strolls, collecting rocks and plants; will push his boat across the lake, and dive into the secrets of the ancient water-folk; will pass by train into some neighboring commune where the arts are other than he sees at home. All bright and pleasant things are grouped about him; and in after time, when farm and counter occupy his cares, these class-room days will seem to him the merriest of his life. The school, the pupil and the teacher are forever in the public eye. The scholars promenade the streets with music, flags and songs. All men make room for them, salute them, glory in them, as the highest product of their State.—*The Switzers, by W. Hepworth Dixon.*

THE DRAMA AND OPERA IN SPAIN.—The famous old Spanish drama has had a fate not unlike its only rival in Europe—our own. But most of us Englishmen have had twenty good opportunities of hearing SHAKESPEARE, or MASSINGER, for one which most Spanairds have had of hearing CALDERON or LOPE. The old plays are scarce ever played in Spain; nor is there (on the other hand) either that critical study of them by individuals, or that vague, general, respectable acquaintance with them in society, which in some degree atones to our old English dramatists for their absence from the stage. Spain, however, has little society-pieces by living writers which are well spoken of, and which hold their own fairly against the competition of the serious opera of Italy, and the comic opera of France. It is characteristic of Spain, where the *grandiose* enjoys a kind of worship, that although she cannot afford—(the fatal *falta de recursos* which the stranger hears of as the explanation of everything!)—to engage the highest singers, she has, in the Liceo of Barcelona, perhaps, the largest opera-house—in Europe. The house is really magnificent. But being above the natural wants of the city, so much of its cost fell upon rich men, who hold, as proprietors, the best boxes, that no management can afford to vie with the great cities of Europe in bidding for artists. The roominess of this place is something surprising. There are two or three sitting-rooms behind some boxes, where cards and cigars can be as comfortably enjoyed as at a club, and every box has at least one, where you can escape from the performance if it happens to be a bore. It is pleasant to know that Spaniards do not absolutely smoke within the theatre itself. But between every act what a rush there is to the lobbies, and what a platoon-firing—the rattle of chatter with rolls of smoke—begins!

The Spaniard listens with much gravity to music. He esteems himself a critical connoisseur; is as severe upon a false note as upon a bad peseta; and hisses unmercifully. There is no more tenderness for a tenor, than for a *toro*, if either of them fails in what is expected from him.

The influence of France, so frequently touched upon in these papers, has given an actress who finds her audience heavy, a sure charm for awakening it in our days. The opera, which ought to be comic, is—let us suppose—hanging fire. Clouds are gathering over the dusky faces. Fans move more impatiently than usual. "*Ay, dios mio!*" exclaims Dolores, wearily. "*Madre de Dios!*" sighs Pilar. And the young ladies in green silk in yonder box, who are supposed each to have a herd of ten thousand cattle for dowry, in South America, flirt with more activity than ever. Suddenly, the orchestra strikes up a few bars of a peculiarly lively tune. The actress, seizing her dress, and thrusting forward one leg with a familiar and beloved gesture, dances two or three—and only two or three—steps in front of the chief comic man. The whole scene changes as if by magic. A delirium of delight seizes the audience. It is the *cancan!* But the delight is brief, for, as we all know, *moralidad* is one of the watchwords (perhaps the most amusing one) of the Revolution, and the civil Governor has ordered that the *cancan* shall not be danced. Spaniards, with all their rant about liberty nowadays, take quite kindly to being policed. The habit of obedience to the man in office lies deep in their blood. So a "moral" Governor just prohibits a dance, or shuts up a club where he thinks there is too much gambling, by his own fiat. And it is difficult to see how a country like Spain could be ruled in any other way. She is scarcely more fit for self-government, in our British sense, than the Zoölogical Gardens.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A REAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.—It is impossible to deny that a sensible, purposeful and sound education must lie at the root of all future efforts to improve woman's position; and it is also impossible to deny that there are actually no means whatever extant to obtain such education. Man has swallowed up all the brain-wealth of the nation for educational purposes, and has graciously thrown some of the broken morsels to the woman. There is positively no soundness in setting up little plans for teaching girls and women a little Greek, a little more Latin, some small amount of mathematics, tentative science, and a motley mass of incongruous subjects by periodical lectures. What woman wants is something far different—"a systematic class-teaching, with a sound ground-plan, resting on the requirements of woman's real existence." For such education no single effort ought to be made, but the female portion of the nation ought to ask it of the male as a meed of justice. Nothing can be done without that medium of human exertions—money; and the money is in the pockets of the men, not the women.

"What branches of knowledge are required to make woman fit for her sphere," is our first question to be elucidated.

The starting points of human knowledge are firstly those which enable one human being to communicate with another, since upon reciprocate action depends our whole social life. Therefore to learn, by representative sounds of ideas and impressions, to communicate with another human being, is to "learn to speak;" to learn, by representative written or printed signs, to understand the ideas and impressions of others, is to "learn to read;" to learn, by representative written signs, to communicate ideas and impressions to others, is to learn to write.

We might think, that to acquire such three ways of communication to perfection in our mother-tongue, would be the groundwork of first education; but we all know that it is not, and that the progressive acquisition of our mother-tongue, the knowledge of its rules, and the appreciation of its beauties, was till now scarcely thought worthy of consideration, and is only just beginning to be considered of importance by a few men ahead in modern education.

During the whole course of a girl's education, the proper teaching of her own tongue ought to be thought superior to that lacerated system of learning foreign language, which is often but productive of confusion in her brain, when it does not rest, as an accessory, upon the sound knowledge of her own. To learn to speak well, to read well and to write well, are astounding helps to general education. The mind that is enabled to express, by written and spoken signs, its ideas and impressions clearly and agreeably, to read the ideas and impressions of others appreciatively and attentively—that mind will never go wool-gathering for sensational impressions and false excitement, because it will possess a dignity of its own.—*The Dark Blue.*

A LOCH IN THE HEBRIDES.—Loch Uribol, whose lonely waters we are navigating, is one of the wildest of the strange sea-fjörds which everywhere intersect the Hebrides on the eastern side: vast narrow arms of the sea, bearing, in their innumerable ramifications this way and that, a certain resemblance to an outspread piece of sea-tangle, the main stalk representing the main fjörd, and the numberless twisted stalks and leaves spreading to left and right representing the numberless bays, creeks, and minor fjörds, which spread on either side. A boatman rowing straight up Loch Uribol, and perfectly familiar with the water, would reach the head after rowing about ten miles; but a stranger, attempting to perform the same feat, would wander from left to right, this way and that, ever mistaking some false opening for the real passage, until he would abondon the navigation in dispair. Seen from the heights of Ben Ruadh, or the Red Hill, which rises above the fjörd on the north, Loch Uribol seems a wandering arm of water broken by innumerable points, coves, green islets and savage rocks, and so creeping in and out of the land that its course is very difficult to distinguish from those of the many fresh-water lakes and lakelets which surround it on every side. Beginning on the eastern coast, where it is fed by the wild waters of the Minch, it flows in and in, and round and round, till it comes within a few miles of the western coast, where it pauses, fed by a wild stream, which is fed in its turn by a marshy and shallow lake of brackish water; and this last lake, Loch Monadh by name, stretches on to within a quarter of a mile of the Atlantic Ocean, with which it appears to communicate mysteriously underground.

It is difficult to convey to a stranger's mind the utter loneliness and desolation of the whole landscape of which Loch Uribol forms a part. Wild weltering arms of sea-water with deep red stains and blotches of outlying weed; flat, green, unwholesome islands strewed with sickly graystone; vast stretches of low moorland, broken by white gleams of fresh-water lochans, whence the wild sea-ducks arise with a startled cry; larger fresh-water lochs, very shallow and black, with gigantic boulders and crags rising out of them like jagged teeth; the higher hills, purple with heather at the base and middle, but rising abruptly into peaks of lurid granite: such are some of the features which strike the eye where nothing is seen save in detail, where there is no general effect save that of a map, or of the sea in storm as seen from a mountain. The prevailing tone of all is a dreamy gray—the gray of the rain-cloud which floating hither over the Atlantic, breaks here into dark vapor and wreaths of wool-white mist. All is still, solemn, colorless, save where the sun transforms all into wonderous brightness; save where the thunder-storm bursts, with its bright purple voids and forked crimson lights; save were the rainbow, here glittering with all the hues of the prism, starts out of the sea like a spirit, and where, as if in answer to a spell, rainbows innumerable issue out of the low-lying vapors and spread themselves glittering over the isles. On every side stretches the sea, with its restless voices: to the east the Minch, with a far-off view of misty Skye; to the west, the Atlantic Ocean, thundering on open sands as ghastly in tint as a dead man's face. The habitations of man are few and scattered in the most lonely and unexpected recesses. At a first approach, there is scarcely a sign of humanity, unless indeed the red-sailed fishing-skiff be crawling out to the lobster bed in the sea, or the smoke of the heater fire be rising from the sides of the solitary hill.—*St. Paul's Magazine*

DESCRIPTION OF AN ADVENTURE BY CHARLES DICKENS.—"It had rained all night, and was raining then as it only does in those parts. Through the whole glen, which is ten miles long, torrents were boiling and foaming, and sending up in every direction spray like the smoke of great fires. They were rushing down every hill and mountain-side, and tearing like devils across the path, and down into the depths of the rocks. Some of the hills looked as if they were full of silver, and had cracked in a hundred places; others, as if they were frightened, and had broken out into a deadly sweat. Such a *spate*, in short, had not been known for many years. The post-boy was not at all at his ease, and the horses (as well they might be) were very much frightened by the perpetual raging and roaring. The rumble where Tom sat was by this time so full of water, that at King's House he was obliged to borrow a gimlet, and bore holes in the bottom to let it run out.... We crossed the Black Mount, and came to a place where a rapid river runs over a bed of broken rock. Now this river, Sir, had a bridge last Winter, but the bridge broke down when the thaw came, and has never since been mended; so travelers cross upon a little platform, made of rough deal planks, stretching from rock to rock, and carriages and horses ford the water at a certain point. As the platform is the reverse of steady, (we had proved this the day before,) is very slippery, and affords anything but a pleasant footing, having only a trembling little rail on one side, and on the other nothing between it and the foaming stream, Kate decided to remain in the carriage, and trust herself to the wheels rather than to her feet. Fletcher and I had got out, and it was going away, when I advised her, as I had done several times before, to come with us, for I saw that the water was very high, the current being greatly swollen by the rain, and that the post-boy had been eyeing it in a very disconcerted manner for the last half hour. This decided her to come out; and Fletcher, she, Tom and I began to cross, while the carriage went about a quarter of a mile down the bank, in search of a shallow place. The platform shook so much that we could only come across two at a time, and then it felt as if it were hung on springs. As to the wind and rain! * * * Well, put into one gust all the wind and rain you ever saw and heard, and you'll have some faint notion of it! When we got safely to the opposite bank, there came riding up a wild Highlander, in a great plaid, whom we recognized as the landlord of the inn, and who, without taking the least notice of us, went dashing on—with the plaid he was wrapped in streaming in the wind—screeching in Gaelic to the post-boy on the opposite bank, and making the most frantic gestures you ever saw, in which he was joined by some other wild man on foot, who had come across by a short cut, knee-deep in mire and water. As we began to see what this meant, we (that is, Fletcher and I) scrambled on after them; while the boy, horses, and carriage were plunging in the water, which left only the horses' heads and the boy's body visible. By the time we got up to them the man on horseback and the man on foot were perfectly mad with pantomime; for as to any of their shouts being heard by the boy, the water made such a great noise that they might as well have been dumb. It made me quite sick to think how I should have felt if Kate had been inside. The carriage went round and round like a great stone, the boy as pale as death; the horses were struggling, and plashing, and snorting like sea-animals, and we were all roaring to the driver to throw himself off, and let them and the coach go to the devil, when suddenly it came all right (having got into shallow water,) and, all tumbling, and dripping and jogging from side to side, climbed up to the dry land. I assure you we looked rather queer, as we wiped our faces, and stared at each other in a little cluster round about it. It seemed that the man on horseback had been looking at us through a telescope as we came to the track, and knowing that the place was very dangerous, and seeing that we meant to bring the carriage, had come on at a great gallop to show the driver the only place where he could cross. By the time he came up, the man had taken the water at a wrong place, and, in a word, was as nearly

drowned (with carriage, horses, luggage and all) as ever man was. Was this a good adventure?"—*Life of Charles Dickens, by John Forster.*

THE WORK OF ENGLISH MASONS.—With the Plantagenet rule developed the purest style of English architecture, technically known as Edwardian, or Early English. In this the mason played as great a part as the architect. There was but spare ornamentation; the window-openings were long and narrow, like lancets, leaving large wall-spaces, in which all effect depended upon the perfection of the masonry, or ashlar-work. Though still built in courses, the stones varied so much in height that one was sometimes twice as high as that above or below it. Six centuries have failed, in most instances, to make any impression upon it. The interstices have not widened, the edges of the stones have not rounded, notwithstanding the sweeping winds and passionate rains; for it was rigorously perfect, to begin with. The thirteenth-century masons executed their work in the best manner, and it still stands an abiding testimony to their integrity. They have left us many a priceless legacy in by-places, as well as in our cathedrals. They built the chancel of Bamborough Church, among others. GRACE DARLING and her father, we know, lie buried in the bleak churchyard in which it stands, and there is an effigy of the compassionate heroine lying under a canopy near her lowly grave; but we turn from this to the stately, spacious, sea-bleached chancel. We are on the south side of it. We can see that the masons strengthened their work with tall, straight flat buttresses, rising from the ground to the corbel tabling with which they finished their wall, and between each pair of buttresses they placed two of their distinctive lancet-formed windows. Nothing could well be more simple, and nothing more complete than the excellence with which they carried out the simplicity; for, without a particle of ornament, there is an effect of richness. At the east end they again placed their characteristic buttresses to their work, four in number, and between these four they made three more lancets. The venerable chancel that had seen the Saxon Kings, who made Bamborough their metropolis, was, we must conclude, crumbling away in this thirteenth century, or perhaps had fallen; and these masons set to work to build it anew, with all the refinement of soul and grace of heart that was in them. Everywhere, whether they busied themselves with a clustered column, or a piece of wondrous groining, or a tapering spire, or only with the base of a building that was to be buried in a trench, they wrought with this same severe perfection.

In the fourteenth century more attention was paid to the ornamentation of a fabric. The heads of the wide-arched window-openings were filled with delicate tracery of flowing and drooping curves; the doorways became very rich, the arcades were loaded with deep mouldings, and the mere plain masonry was disregarded. Where a beautiful window was to come that was as captivating with metaphor as Solomon's Song, the quality of the surrounding masonry mattered not. Hence the masons of this century began to use larger stones, so as to get over the plain ground-work for their beautiful carvings quickly—larger both as to height and width; and then, carelessly, they would piece out a stone, if they came to one much smaller than the rest, with a fragment, and think nothing of the botch. Widdrington Church has four fourteenth-century windows on the south side, and over them run four square-headed labels; and probably the same hands that erected these placed the traceried window at the east end. As we cross the still, cool, wind-worn threshold, so fraught with memories of the doughty hero of Chevy Chase, we seem to be brought face to face with the old masons. We can see them pacing out the recesses for the altar-tombs for the gallant Widdringtons in the chancel—silent, slow, and sure; and, still more seriously, setting out an aisle for a chantry for special services for them. Their stones, as we have indicated, are not set in lines rigorously blemishless; and we feel that the skill of the most "cunning workman" was reserved for this decorative work.

In the fifteenth century the taste for ornament became greatly intensified. The groining that contented the masons of old was as nought to the delicate out-spreading fan-work with which roofs were now embellished. The moderate-sized window-openings of the fourteenth century were doubled, and even trebled, in their dimensions, in this so-called perpendicular period of English architecture. The doorways were enshrouded with carvings; angels were sculptured on every corbel; there were pinnacles and finials wherever they could maintain a proud and flaunting footing; leering faces or grotesque figures were placed at intervals on every façade as spouts for the rainwater; and, in a word, wherever it was possible to introduce ornament the opportunity was seized. The work of the mason who was not a stone-carver was thus reduced to a very small compass, and the manner in which its was executed was not considered of consequence. His stones might be as large as he liked, so that they made up the wall-spaces faithfully. His work, therefore, is not close and compact like that of the devout early English builders, but vague and more superficial. Where the sun shines upon it, it has ripened like garden-walling that has known the honey-bee and the wasp; but in the shade, it has gathered to itself green and black stains, and looks sullen. Our eyes are scarcely offended, however, for they are drawn away from it by the beauty of the ornamental work set into it. Low-shouldered arches salute us; lines of incomparable grace—perpendicular, horizontal and curved—appeal to us; hues, as of sere foliage, of rich and rare point-lace, of pale parchment, and other tints belonging to stone-work, contrasted with the more glowing tints of the jeweled glass close by, captivate us; symbols in carvings and inlayings attract us; and we have no second thought for it. We are scarcely able to picture these fifteenth-century masons at work; we think their attention must have been distracted, as ours has been; and that, but for the easy way large spaces were filled in with their wide, unwieldy stones, they would have made but slow progress.—*Chamber's Journal.*

NEUILLY AFTER THE SECOND SIEGE.—On the day after the city gates were reopened, we visit and explore Neuilly; but we despair of conveying even an approximate idea of its ruined condition. Several broad streets run at right angles from the avenue; these again are intersected at right angles by other streets. Conceive at both ends of each street, batteries pointed at each other, and the result is before us in stumps of trees and lamp-posts, and in the crumbled condition of everything which intervened. The quadrangular spaces formed by these intersecting streets were occupied by handsome villas, the gardens well wooded, and surrounded by substantial walls. Each of these quadrangles has been converted into a fortress. Upon getting possession of the block nearest the bridge, the troops had apparently to begin a regular siege of the next, and each block was assailed and defended in a way of which we have seen no other example.

Every exposed point in the railings or gates has been timbered, every gap in the walls has been built up with sand-bags; and so cautiously has every movement been made, that even with all this shelter the gardens have been sapped, and embankments and trenches abound for protection from the fire of riflemen in the windows, and up the trees on the other side of the street. In like manner, the windows, and embrasures which have been made in the houses, are guarded by sand-bags. The extreme care of their skins which is evidenced—especially on the Versaillaise side of the Rue de Chezy—is the first impression made upon us; and next, we are convinced of the necessity for such caution; for, in whatever direction we look, the devastation is amazing. Shells have penetrated, and have burst great gaps; while in other places, cannon has battered substantial buildings utterly to the ground. But the peculiar feature of Neuilly is the work which musketry has done. In the principal quarter, it would be hard to find a foot of timber, or stone, or brickwork which has not been eaten into, and pock-marked with the indentations of bullets. The ruins of St. Cloud and Bondy have been already referred to as more impressive than Bazeilles; but what we see at Neuilly far exceeds anything which was to be seen during the war or after the German siege.

Approaching the Porte Maillot, we observe the memorial chapel erected by LOUIS PHILIPPE on the spot where his son, the Duke of ORLEANS, died in 1842. It stands a solitary object in a desert of *débris*. The Porte Maillot has been heavily pounded; and the ramparts near give evidence of the destructive cannonade to which they have been exposed. Entering by the gateway, a sad scene of devastation meets our view. Before us is the circular railway, which at this point has been covered by arches turned from iron girders crossing a cutting beneath the roadway. The girders now lie uniformly at an angle of about 45°, and the arches have fallen into the area below; but whether the destruction has been effected by the Versaillaise guns, or exploded on the "inner line of defence" principle, it will be long before it can be restored to its original utilitarian purpose. The houses on each side of the avenue leading up to the Arc de Triomphe present innumerable gaps; but, considering the enormous number of shells which must have fallen within this area from Valerien and the other batteries, it is amazing that the damage is not much greater.—*All the Year Round.*

MOUNTAIN CLANS IN CHINA.—In the north-eastern corner of the Province of Yunnan rises a chain of mountains, which, winding its way through the southern portion of the Province of Kwei-chow, passes through a part of Kwang-se, and gradually melts away into the plains on the east of the Kwang-tung frontier. The whole of this thin line of highland territory, measuring about 400 miles, and running through the southern centre of the Empire, is virtually independent of China. Its inhabitants acknowledge no allegiance to the Emperor, entirely ignore the authority of the mandarins, and hold only just as much communication with their more civilized neighbors of the plans as suits their purposes. By these they are known by the generic name of Miao-tsze, which is made to include the numerous tribes who inhabit the whole range. Ethnology is not a study consecrated by the labors of CONFUCIUS, and is therefore lightly esteemed by his disciples, consequently little is to be learned of the antecedents of the Miao-tsze from Chinese-sources, and the difficulty of penetrating into the mountain recesses has left us equally ignorant of their manners and customs. They are by no means well disposed toward travelers, and show a decided preference for their money to their company. No European has ever ventured into their retreats, and Chinese travelers never willingly trust themselves among them. Enough, however, may be gathered from the brief notices to be found in Chinese books to affirm that they are, for the most part, offshoots from the great Lao nation, which had its original seat in Yunnan, and which has spread its branches westward to south-eastern India, southward to Siam, and eastward through the provinces of Kwei-chow, Kwang-se and Kwang-tung. Though living in the immediate neighborhood of the Chinese of the surrounding plain-country, they have never shown any disposition to amalgamate with them. Intermarriage between the two races is unknown, and almost the only means the two people have of obtaining intimate knowledge of each other are furnished by the perpetual foraging expeditions undertaken by the mountaineers upon the farms and villages of the Chinese. Notwithstanding the contempt with which the latter affect to regard the Miao-tsze, they now studiously abstain from invading their territory, and have contented themselves with establishing military posts along the foot of the mountains to check their descents on to the plains. These garrisons to a certain extent fulfil their object, but are often overpowered; and not many years ago an army of 30,000 Miao-tsze soldiers utterly routed an Imperial force sent to chastise them.

In appearance the various mountain clans differ very little from each other, but between their general physiognomy and that of the Chinese there is a wide gulf. They are shorter, darker, and are possessed of sharper features than their pig-tailed neighbors. In their habits they are less constrained, and there is a bright joyousness about the youth of both sexes which is very taking. For the most part the men wear turbans of either blue or red cloth, and almost invariably carry the "dao," or knife, *sinicé* "tao," which is common also to the hill tribes of Chittagong. A few of the women wear a kind of cap; but only those of the tribe which admits them to the supreme management of family affairs wear turbans. That the existence of these small independent tribes should be possible in the midst of such a large and homogeneous race as the Chinese is passing strange; and although no doubt the inaccessible nature of their mountain fastness is their main protection, yet a further reason must be sought for in their superior warlike spirit to account for their having been able to maintain their independent and distinct existence for so many centuries. The Chinese Government has never been indifferent to their presence, but though it has repeatedly attempted to subjugate and absorb them, it has always failed, and at present appears to be as far from attaining its object as it was a decade of centuries ago.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

FINE ARTS.

Art Reception at the Union League Club.

Since we had last the pleasure of attending the Art receptions at the Union League Club, the lighting of the gallery has been much improved, and the effect of the pictures increased by the substitution of a dark murrey-colored paper on the walls for the one formerly there. On Thursday evening, at the usual monthly reception, about forty paintings were exhibited. The one by Mr. ROBBINS has been already noticed. Its merits are the careful delineation of the foliage and the reflections in the water, and its weak point the absence of atmosphere. Mr. HUBBARD was represented by the best picture we have yet seen from his easel, "Kingston Meadows," a very conscientious work.

Mr. W. T. RICHARDS sent one of his very charming marine pieces, though, we must add, that we are getting a little tired of seeing the same effect introduced into all Mr. RICHARDS' paintings. Mr. DE HAAS was represented by the "Shipwreck," which is not so good a picture as he can paint, and Mr. SEYMOUR J. GUY by the "Tangled Skein," in which a young lady, somewhat confused by the entrance of her rather sheepish-looking lover, has allowed the silk she is winding to become involved in inextricable confusion. The lady looks somewhat too matronly, but the expression is good, the colors brilliant, and the accessories painted in Mr. GUY's best style. Mr. PERRY sent one of his most truthful works, "Horse Talk," evidently a study from life, and Mr. T. W. WOOD, "a young farmer showing some prize corn." The latter is not quite up to the mark of Mr. WOOD's best paintings. T. BUCHANAN READ, now in Rome, was represented by "Will o' the Wisp," a young lady lightly clad bearing a lamp. Mr. WINSLOW HOMER's "Village School" contains much that is good and many faults that, it would seem, by a very little care, might have been avoided. The attitudes are good, and the expressions strong, but the complexions of all the figures are precisely the same, and texture there is none, while of the color the less said the better. Taken as a whole, however, it is a decided improvement on anything Mr. HOMER has yet done. Mr. MAGRATH was represented by a capital study of a roast-chestnut merchant, and Mr. JULIAN SCOTT by "The Recall"—a young bugler desperately wounded on the field of battle being supported by his comrades while he sounds the recall. It is a truthful and effective work. Mr. C. C. WARD sent two pictures, one of which, "The Uninvited Guest," was the best of Mr. WARD's works we have yet seen, though such excessive elaboration of foliage might be dispensed with. Mr. BUTLER's "Contemplation"—a cat reclining on a sofa, attracted the attention it deserved, as a careful study of feline life. Mr. SHATTUCK sent two pictures, one of which was a decided puzzle, so far as the light and shade were concerned. Specimens from Pope, J. G. Brown, J. W. Thompson, D. Johnson, T. A. Richards, G. A. Baker, Howland, Beard and R. S. Gifford were also exhibited.

NEW PICTURES.

Among the new pictures in the Academy of Design is No. 187—"The Last Load." A sturdy farmer is hurrying along on foot, driving his yoke of oxen, preceded by an old white horse, who are drawing home the last of the Summer's harvest. The angry, driving clouds in the background portend the thunder-storm from whose fury the husbandman is hastening to shelter his load. The artist is WILHELM HAHN, late of Dusseldorf, a pupil of the celebrated HUBNER. Though he has but recently arrived in this country, to open a studio in Boston, several of his works have preceded him. Figure painting appears to be his forte.

No. 73, "Near the Pennaquoid," is by WM. KEITH, who has improved since last year, both in finish and color. He, also, is to open a studio in Boston.

Warrants Signed by the Mayor.

Mayor HALL yesterday signed warrants for the sum of $47,415, to reimburse Senator TIEMANN for damages done his property in the matter of opening One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, as awarded by the Supreme Court.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn will have wing drills as follows: The Right Wing, companies G, A, F, B, to-morrow and on Feb. 22. The left Wing, companies I, E, D, C, on the 15th and 27th insts.

At the annual meeting of the "Old Guard" of the Albany Burgess Corps, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. John O. Cole; First Vice-President, Ira Porter; Second Vice-President, Gen. J. W. Blanchard; Third Vice-President, Capt. Wm. G. Weed; Treasurer, Col. Clarence H. Corning; Military Director, Capt. B. R. Spellman.

It appears from a local paper that the proposed soldiers' reunion at Topeka is not one of Kansas soldiers alone, but of all good Union soldiers and sailors, from whatever State originally, who may now be residing in Kansas. Every man who served in a "foot" or "critter company," or battery, or on any gun-boat, ship or other fighting water craft, all the field, line and staff officers, all the musicians, hospital attachés, teamsters and others who "wore the blue," are cordially invited to be present.

The second promenade concert of the season by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., takes place at the armory, Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening.

One of the most interesting of the documents just given to the public in New-Jersey is the annual report of the Adjutant-General of the State for 1871. Ex-Gov. Randolph, in his late annual message, stated "that at no time within the history of the State has the military arm been more efficiently organized than at present," and the better to equip them orders have been issued for the alteration of the muskets into the regular army breech-loaders, of a quality and efficiency the most approved. Twice during the past year a portion of the military were placed under arms, though happily there was no conflict between them and the people—once during an election riot in Camden County, and again in Jersey City on the 12th of July, during the difficulty produced by the Orange parade. The display of the military arm was sufficient for the restoration and maintenance of order. The inspection for the year showed the National Guard of the State to consist of two brigades, comprising fifty-two companies of infantry, divided into six regiments and four battalions, with two batteries of artillery. Eight Counties (Cape May, Gloucester, Morris, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren) are without military organization. The total number of persons in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to militia duty, is 129,590, of whom but 2,679 are enrolled in the military, a decrease during the year of 434. Of the two brigades, the first is commanded by Gen. Plume, of Newark, and numbers 1,628 officers and men; and the second is commanded by Gen. DeHart, of New-Brunswick, and numbers 1,051.

Mr. Harrower, in the New-York State Senate, has introduced a bill providing for the repeal of chapter 245 of the laws of 1871, which exempted every general and staff officer, every field officer, and every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of the military forces of this State, who enlisted at any time from April 17, 1854, to April 29, 1865, and was or may be honorably discharged after serving seven years, from jury duty, from payment of highway taxes, and an exemption on assessment for $500.

Mr. Henry C. Brown, of Boston, and leader of Brown's Brigade Band, has been presented with a silver cornet by his friends. The instrument, a B flat, is complete in all its features, and the bell is beautifully burnished in gold and engraved.

An officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard has written a pamphlet, the object of which is to draw attention to the condition of the uniformed militia or National Guard in several States, and to bring about a remedy for the imperfections which exist. The state of military affairs in twenty-eight of the most populous and wealthy States is given, and the wants of the militia system are seen by an examination of the stated facts. The argument of the author is to the effect that many of the States maintain no National Guard and are in no condition to suppress domestic difficulties, or lend any immediate assistance to the General Government in case of need, and that it is the duty of Congress to take charge of the matter of organizing National Guard in all the States.

The contemplated consolidation of the Sixth and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments has been effected. The necessary papers have been approved by General Prevost, and forwarded to Harrisburg, and the two commands will be known, hereafter, as the Sixth Regiment National Grays, with Col. Robert Gray as the commandant.

The following is a description of the monument of the artillery corps, Philadelphia Washington Grays, now in course of erection: The whole structure is 17 feet high from the level ground. The plan is triangular to the height of 6 feet, on which rests a column 11 feet high. The lower portion represents a fort with a howitzer at each extremity of the angle, about 5 feet from the ground, at the base of the column. The names of the deceased members are in a panel in the centre of the three sides of the base or pedestal. The column is in the form of a cannon, though architecturally a Grecian design. About midway between the top and base of the column is the following inscription in raised letters: "Artillery Corps, Washington Grays." On the top of the column, resting on the cap, is a flaming shell cut out of granite. The material is granite, from the quarries at Hallowell, State of Maine.

The Ninth Regiment, of Philadelphia, has adopted the uniform of the Washington Blues. It consists of a chasseur jacket of dark blue cloth, and pants of the same material, light blue. The old uniforms can be easily altered, and will, when changed, make an attractive appearance.

A requisition was made on Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, by the authorities of Tolland County, to call out the National Guard to suppress the recent dog-fight in the quiet village of Vernon. The Governor being in Washington telegraphed back not to order the militia out, unless the civil authorities were unable to disperse the canines. Sheriff Russell proved fully equal to the emergency.

An earnest effort is being made to recruit the military companies in New-Haven up to the maximum number. The number in each company is about as follows: Company F, Grays, 70 members; Company E, Light Guard, 45; Company, D, Blues, 60; Company C, Sarsfield Guard, 60; Company B, City Guard, 50.

Col. Chas. L. Upham, of Meriden; Lieut.-Col. David Torrance, of Derby, and Major Thomas McManus, of Hartford, are appointed the Connecticut Board of Examiners, and will convene in Hartford March 5, to examine the officers of the First Regiment; in Norwich on the 6th, to examine the officers of the Third. The Second Regiment will be examined in New-Haven March 7, and the Fourth in Bridgeport March 8. The list of officers to be examined includes 4 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 21 Captains, and 57 Lieutenants. Each member of the Board will be allowed $5 per day for each day of service rendered, and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty.

The Wheeling (Va.) Grays, an association composed of young men of "patriotic impulses," being unable to obtain their commissions for their officers, has disbanded.

Gov. Geary has signed the bill repealing the militia tax of Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania National Guard now numbers nineteen regiments and three battalions, comprising, with the unattached companies, 382 company organizations, namely: Eight artillery, twenty cavalry, and 354 infantry. Of the regimental organizations, thirteen are in the First Division, one in the Second, two in the Ninth, and three in the Eighteenth Division. The aggregate of the National Guard comprises 1,142 commissioned officers, including division, brigade, regimental and staff, and 16,734 enlisted men. By act of the last Legislature, an additional brigade—the Fifth—was created in the First Division, Philadelphia, into which the three regiments of colored troops of that division have been brigaded.

The *Lone Star* (Texas) *Ranger* of a recent date contains a laudatory article on Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. The *Ranger* says:

"His high sense of honor was the cause of his death. Because of his defeat at the battle of Donelson, where he contended against fearful odds, he was bitterly denounced by officers jealous of his fame, and severe and untruthful articles against him published by a portion of the New-Orleans Press. This so mortified and exasperated him that, in the battle at Bowling-green, he threw aside his rank as a General, and went foremost in the fight, where he received the mortal wound."

It has been popularly believed that Gen. Johnston was not defeated at Donelson; and both Northern and Southern histories even go so far as to say he was not there at all. The battle at Bowling-green and Gen. Johnston's chivalrous conduct and heroic death there have been equally ignored, and it has been generally accepted as historic truth that he died at Shiloh.

The following changes have taken place in the First and Second Divisions National Guard: First Brigade—Major L. De Forest Woodruff, Surgeon, vice Starr, resigned. Second Brigade—Capt. Adolph E. Georgi, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Scheu, failed to qualify; Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah T. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Smith, resigned. Battery G, First Division—John B. Cone, First Lieutenant, vice Wright, resigned; Edward J. Schaefer, Second Lieutenant, vice Cone, promoted. First Infantry—Sidney W. Cooper, Colonel, vice Perley, resigned. Lazarus Lissberger, Second Lieutenant, vice Hoffman, resigned. Ninth Infantry—John C. C. Tallman, First Lieutenant, vice Oppenheimer, resigned; Wm. J. Kirkland, First Lieutenant, vice Francis, resigned; Arthur D. Chambers, Second Lieutenant, vice Kirkland, promoted. Eleventh Infantry—Wilhelm Kiemt, First Lieutenant, vice Duttenhofer, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—James M. Brady, Captain, vice Byrne, resigned; Charles E. Sprague, First Lieutenant, vice Smith, resigned. Thirteenth Infantry—James Jourdan, Colonel, vice Mason, resigned. Twenty-second Infantry—Samuel M. Smith, Captain, vice Vose, promoted; James A. Tucker, First Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted; Wm. H. Stilwell, Second Lieutenant, vice Terhune, promoted. Forty-seventh Infantry—Lieutenant A. De Alton Atwood, Assistant Surgeon, vice Pendleton, promoted. Sixty-ninth Infantry—John Thompson, Second Lieutenant, vice Brodie, dismissed. Seventy-first Infantry—Richard Vose, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wolcott, resigned; James H. Toohig, Second Lieutenant, vice Freeborn, resigned. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Thomas Jarrett, First Lieutenant, vice Gourley, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—John Schneider, Second Lieutenant, vice Hullings, resigned; Charles Pfueller, Captain, vice Rosenbaum, resigned.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Profits of the Pool-Sellers—Reform Needed—Buford's Stable—Winning Jockeys—Stakes to Close March 1—Trotting in 1871.

Notwithstanding all the rules and regulations established ostensibly for the government and elevation of the turf, one important matter, or at least one in which the public are greatly interested, seems to have been left to regulate itself. The manner in which pool-sales were conducted during the past season, if continued, will sooner or later bring such odium upon this system of betting on all trials of speed as to greatly reduce the attendance, and consequently the gate-money, which is the life-blood of all the associations. The commission exacted by the least extortionate of the pool-selling fraternity is so exorbitant that many betting-men at the close of the season found all their winnings had been absorbed by the insatiate tin box, while the losses of the unfortunate ones were greatly augmented from the same cause. This state of affairs naturally breeds a feeling of dissatisfaction after the excitement of the hour has passed by, and in the end results in a distaste for the sports of the turf. Some of the associations are in a great measure answerable for these results, as their practice of letting the privilege of selling pools to the highest bidder necessarily compels the charge of a commission out of all proportion to the service performed. There is still another objection to the present method of pool-selling. For the purpose of making rapid sales, one or two horses are sold separately, and then, if the cry of "how much" does not bring an instant response, the rest of the entries are knocked down in a lot and called "the field." This course often compels the backer of one horse to purchase half a dozen or more or let his favorite alone, and it not unfrequently leads to serious misapprehensions. Smith, who invests heavily on "the field," in the full belief that it contains a certain dashing chestnut, and who sees his horse led triumphantly under the wire, upon presenting his card at the pool-stand, to his intense astonishment and disgust, may receive instead of the expected cash the solemn assurance that the chestnut was bought out of "the field" by Jones.

GEN. BUFORD'S STABLE.

Gen. BUFORD enters on his Spring campaign with all his last year's winners, and a couple of promising three-year olds. His stable has left Bosque Bonita Stud Farm to take part in the races of the Metairie Jockey Club, to be run March 30, April 3 and 6. His gr. f *Nellie Gray*, by *Commodore*, dam by *Sovereign*, and his b. f. *Hollywood*, by *Lexington*, are both entered in the Bingaman Stake. *Nellie* ought to secure a good place in this contest, as she was first eight out of twelve times last season, second twice, took one walk-over, and was left without a place but once. *Hollywood* won the De Soto Stakes at Memphis and run second on three other occasions. *Malita* and *Bombshell*, his well-known three-year olds, will try their chances in the Minor Stake. *Malita* has greatly improved since she won the Hopeful and Thespian Stakes, at Monmouth Park, and is looked upon by the knowing ones as the General's "right bower." In the Trial Stake, the General trusts his chances to the br. f. *Minus*, by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, dam by imp. *Mickey Free*. After filling their engagements at the Metairie and the Louisiana Course, they will be shipped here, in time for the Spring meeting at Jerome Park.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

Among the statistics of last year's racing, not the least interesting is one relating to the jockeys. Little JIMMY ROE heads the list with twenty winning mounts; DONOHUE is second with fourteen, MILLER and BUNNIE each scored ten, MCCLELLAN and IRVIN are credited with nine victories, and E. THOMAS with seven. GAFFNEY, it appears, was the most successful with the jumpers, leading across the score eleven times.

STAKES TO CLOSE MARCH 1.

The following are the stakes announced to close on the 1st of March; The American Jockey Club Spring meeting announce the Fordham Handicap, with $500 added, one mile and a quarter; the Jockey Club Handicap, with $1,000 added, two miles, and the Westchester Cup, with $1,500 added. For the Autumn meeting the Annual Sweepstakes of $300 each, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added, and the Hunter Stakes of $200 each, $50 forfeit, with $500 added. For the Spring meeting of the Monmouth Park Association there are the Hopeful and July Stakes, both for two-year olds, with $500 added, the Monmouth Cup with $1,500 added, and the Monmouth Sequel Stakes with $800 added, for three-year olds. For the Summer meeting there, the Long Branch stakes, for all ages, to carry one hundred pounds, with $800 added, two miles; the Hoey Stakes, with $1,000 added, three miles; and the August and Thespian Stakes, for two-year olds, each with $500 added. For the first meeting of the Saratoga Association, there are four races to close: a sweepstake for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with $750 added; the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, with $500 added; the Cup with $1,000, and the Sequel Stakes with $750. For the second meeting, there are the Summer Handicap, with $1,000 added; a sweepstakes for two-year olds, and one for three-year olds, each with $700 added. The Maryland Jockey Club announce the Bonie Stakes, with $1,500 added, four mile heats, and the Dixie Stakes for 1873, also with $1,500 adde d.

TROTTING IN 1871.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that about $1,000,000 was required to cover the amount of the stakes, purses and premiums in the various trotting meetings and matches during the year 1871. Statistics compiled by the *Turf, Field & Farm*, show that there were upward of fifteen hundred races of this class in the United States during the past year. Of these *Goldsmith's Maid* trotted fourteen races, her winnings amounting to about $30,000.

The Ludlow-Street Prisoners—Judge Barnard's Order Liberating them Reversed.

In the case of the People *ex rel.* EDWARD T. HEWLETT against MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, &c., the Supreme Court, at General Term, has rendered a decision vacating the order of Judge BARNARD, and remanding the prisoners to the custody of the Sheriff. It will be remembered that Judge BARNARD made an order while sitting in Oyer and Terminer, discharging a large number of prisoners from Ludlow-street Jail, among whom was included HEWLETT, the relator. The Sheriff, however, under the advice of his counsel, refused to obey the order, claiming that it did not protect him (the Sheriff) from liability to the creditors or for an escape. In the present case an appeal was taken, the decision in which must govern in all the other cases, and thus holding that the general jail delivery by Judge BARNARD, which at the time excited so much complimentary comment, was clearly in violation of law, and therefore of no effect. In concluding the long opinion of the Court in the case, Judge CARDOZO says: "However we may sympathize with the unfortunate debtor who is imprisoned, it will not do to relieve him through a proceeding which the law does not justify, and which, being without jurisdiction, would only entail liability upon the Sheriff. The law provides means by which the honest but unfortunate imprisoned debtor may obtain relief and be discharged from imprisonment, and to those methods resort must be had, and if they were insufficient, further legislation must be sought upon the subject."

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

CATHARINE WILSON, aged thirty years, yesterday morning, endeavored to hasten the fire in a stove at her residence, No. 551 West Thirty-ninth-street, by pouring kerosene upon lighted wood from a can. An explosion occurred, and she was severely burned about the limbs and body.

MATTHEW HALLORAN was run over and had one of his legs crushed while switching cars, yesterday, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

LOUISA H. BROWN, aged fifteen months, died yesterday morning at No. 445 Eleventh-avenue, of spotted fever, having been sick only five hours. This is the fourth death in ten days in this family. The first was a boy aged seven years, who died of injuries inflicted by a school-mate, and the others were younger children, who have all died of spotted fever.

CHARLES BURNS, a carpenter, yesterday afternoon fell out of the third-story window of a new building in Sixtieth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and received severe internal injuries.

MARY ROONEY, aged fourteen years, died yesterday at Bellevue hospital from burns received by her clothes taking fire at No. 14 Houston-street.

JAMES D. GARDNER, aged thirty-two years, died yesterday at No. 317 West Thirty-fifth-street, as is supposed, from an overdose of morphine taken by mistake.

CATHARINE BRADY, aged seventy years, was drowned yesterday in the East River, off Blackwell's Island, but the details of the case have not been reported to the Coroners.

CHRISTIAN PETERSON, No. 76 James-street, ALFRED PEARSALL, No. 162 Cherry-street, and FRED SMITH, No. 61 Market-street, were committed by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of keeping sailor boarding-houses without license.

WM. PORTER and THOS. BRICKLEY were committed by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, as suspicious persons, as they were said to be known thieves, and had been found with iron wedges in their possession.

IN A FRENCH WINE SHOP.

The French Immigrants—What They Say of Elsass and Lorraine—Condition of Those Provinces.

"Here," said my friend, "Behold! We have arrived. You recollect, probably, that famous French poet, fond of his bottle, who only knew Paris by the wine shops. You met him in the street. You were a stranger. You asked him the way to such and such a place. He would reply to you as follows: Take the first street to the right; you will see a wine shop. Opposite to that is another street. Go along that; pass one, two, three, seven wine shops; then turn sharp to the left; go along that, and between the fourteenth and fifteenth wine shop is the house you seek after. Now I know New-York pretty well, but, *ma foi*, when I had run over on my fingers three or four, I should have exhausted the whole category of French wine shops in this City. We will enter. Now I promise you a good bottle of wine. You must not expect a handsome-looking bottle, all adorned with an elegant printed label and a velvet cork. Mere sham outside, and nothing but thin washy stuff within; here you will find something simple and honest, without false pretenses."

Two billiard-cues crossed, with the legend under it, "*Ici on joue la poulle*," painted on the window-shade, was the distinguishing sign of the modest establishment.

The interior was plain but comfortable. There was a billiard-table, and some two or three men were playing. Quite a number of other persons were seated at tables, all with pipes in their mouths, and games of piquet and of dominoes seemed to be the absorbing amusement.

"This," said my friend, "is a famous place of resort, for all the new arrivals are sure to come here. The French are exceedingly clannish, and try to do all they can for the poor fellows who are swarming over here now. Poor France! How many of thy children are leaving thee, poor mother! abandoning their cherished homes and seeking their fortunes in this country! You might happen to see here scenes, incidents, true life dramas, enacted every night. You know the character of her people, and how vivid they are in their descriptions. But we will have our wine, and you shall judge for yourself."

A bottle of wine was asked for, the landlord executing the order himself. It was uncorked with care, and on being tasted found to be unexceptionable. "Well, how goes it?" asked our friend of the host. "So-so—business quiet—about the same thing."

"Many new arrivals?"

"A great many; and a hard time they have of it, the poor fellows. They just came here in the cold weather, and, being unaccustomed to the rigors of the climate, without any very warm clothing, they have suffered considerably."

"Where does the largest proportion of the new comers arrive from," I asked.

"From Elsass and Lorraine; and the tide has just set it. Most of them tell me that they come to see what kind of a country the United States is, and that, if they report favorably, they will write home, advising their friends to follow."

"Have they any particular trade?"

"No; most of all sorts, though there is a great deal of skilled labor represented by them. See you, Elsass and Lorraine were the best parts of France. The great manufacturing interest of that portion turned out innumerable clever workmen, and many of them are leaving. Of course there is a certain quantity of agriculturists, though, I think, in smaller proportion. They tell me that if they could sell their few *arpens* of land, most at any price, they would be coming too. Perhaps Monsieur does not know that the best soldiers in France came from these departments. They all gloried in the military prestige of France, and KLEBER was their idol. They cannot, will not, fight against France, and if not in the next year, or even the next ten years, they feel the certainty that some time or other they will have to become enrolled in the Prussian ranks, and so be forced to combat with their own brothers. Ah! the poor people. Simple playthings in the hands of Kings and Emperors and Messieurs de Bismarcks. But I must leave you. I hope you find your wine good. Would you like to know more? Behold that man there, who drinks his *schop* of wine alone; he is a new-comer. Would you talk with him."

"Certainly," said my friend, "send my respects to him, and ask him if he will not join a compatriot in a glass of wine; tell him we would share our bottle with him." Presently a handsome-looking man was seated in front of us, and to ldus his story, which was pretty much as follows:

"I came from near Metz. By trade I am a decorative painter. Ah! Monsieur, *le beau pays*, and now so miserable, so unhappy. Many a time have I been on Sunday at Gravelotte, and spent a happy day, little thinking of the carnage and misery I should witness among the farms and pleasant villages of that neighborhood. I was well-to-do. I was making as a journeyman my five francs every day, was well considered, had saved up some little, and had hopes of going to Paris some day to improve myself, with the desire of having, perhaps, an establishment of my own. See you it is hard to leave home when one has an old mother, whom I cared for, and to think that I may never again see her. But look you, she said to me, months before I left, before, in fact, I had much idea of going away at all, 'My son, thou must go. If thy father was alive, and it seems to me that I am only following his wishes, he would command the same thing. Thou hast not forgotton how thy poor father would tell thee of 1815, and show thee his cross—gained for valor on the field of battle! Cans't thou ever think of being a Prussian soldier, and fighting with thy former brethren. Now, it is true, the war is over, and as far as I, an old woman, have to do, I suppose they will not disturb me, these Prussians, but for thee, thy case is different. Now that thou art young and strong, go seek a new home, even further than France. Go to America. There is freedom there, and no Kings to disturb thee.' These were her words, and here I am." Here he paused, as if overcome by emotion.

"Excuse me, gentlemen, but it is hard to think of those dear to you, whom you may have parted with without the hope of ever seeing again."

"Were you in service?"

"Yes; for the last five months of the war, and I saw hard times; I was not liable to the conscription, because I was an only son, but when the general call came I volunteered; I tell you, notwithstanding all our boasted military knowledge and skill, it was the most miserable attempt at anything like a defense that could be imagined. Half the time we were without food, and never properly armed. If by chance we thought we could stand a fight with a given number of Prussians, before we knew of it, by their superior tactics, they had us on the flank and rear with five times, ten times our number. We were so certain that this was to be the case that we never went into action with any heart. Frenchmen are not cowards, Sir; they have shown their valor all over the world; nor can I think we are the degenerate sons of our fathers; but I have seen a whole regiment run from a field when opposed by a force of Prussians even less in number. Want of confidence in the officers was a reason. Some were, however, perfect heroes. I have seen many a one give himself up voluntarily to death. In one battle I saw, in perfect desperation, a General and his staff, may be fifteen in number, with no arms save their parade swords, lead a charge one hundred feet in advance of our men. I think but two ever came back out of it. But it was no use; for a moment the men followed, but there was no *élan* about them."

"To what do you attribute your misfortunes?"

"Solely to the utter want of preparation, and to the corruption in the War Ministry. It is an old story. I do not go back to the cause of the war. Now that France is in its sober moments, and we are feeling the bitterness of being conquered, we have had time to look into the reasons for the war. They were futile to a degree. The country people ask themselves, what had we to do with Spain? Now, I ask you, what has Strasbourg or Mulhouse to do with who should be King of Spain? We were a thousand miles apart. But for this wretched quarrel, the brightest jewels of France would not have been shorn from her. That is '*la question politique*,' in which the poor people never were consulted. We are supposed never to understand that kind of thing, but now it is perfectly plain to us. NAPOLEON was a curse to France. It is true there was apparent prosperity, but everything was rotten at the core. I must confess I was deceived about the condition of matters, like many millions more. You see to fight for one's country, to make war, with many of us was considered a business which did not belong to us. Other people were paid to do that. Jean was willing to pay so much in contribution for Pauls, who was to wear the *kepi*, and shoulder his gun, and go and skirmish and get himself the Legion of Honor, or meet a glorious death *sur le champ de battaille*, while Jean might paint houses, as I did, or plant his vine, like Jacques. We never dreamt that such a serious matter as getting into a fight unprepared would ever occur. I tell you the name of LOUIS NAPOLEON—or of any of them—is hated and detested by every workman in France, and you will never see the day when he will come back again. We never, never can forget the humiliation, all of which is owing to him."

"Tell me of the condition of Elsass when you left," I asked.

"It was a most unhappy one. To give the Prussians their due, I must say they were doing as well as they could. Immediately after the conclusion of the war, the state of affairs was of a most frightful kind. Military rule of a rigorous character, beyond anything endurable, was imposed on us. I suppose it was a necessity; but it was irksome to a degree. Since then it has been better. I suppose they will try all conciliatory measures; but their advances are not kindly met, and they can hardly expect it. See you, I am not one of those who abuse right and left; but to despoil you of your nationality, of your birthright, when you are a civilized people, and in the nineteenth century, is more than human nature can stand. We might have been Prussians or Germans two hundred years ago, and I have no doubt my great-great-grandfather was one, for my own name is more German than French, but that makes no matter. France was my country, and unless I adopt this one and become a citizen of the United States, I can never have any other. As far as business went matters were very bad. There was little or no money in the country. Workmen could find nothing to do. Anything having to do with the decorative business was dead and not likely to revive for years. Whole villages which had been destroyed by the war remain in the same ruined condition. Here and there, perhaps, a single room in a house has been patched up, and afforded a shelter for its former inhabitants. Ah, Monsieur, gaunt and horrid misery stalks there still. You tell me in this country a whole city is burnt down and is built up in a day again; it is not so in the old countries, and it will be twenty years before the traces of this war are effaced, but from the memory of the poor people never." "Courage, mon vieux," said the landlord, who had been listening, adding from time to time a series of interpolations, such as sacré—bigre—ces laches de Kaiserlichs—malheureux pays—n'importe, on aura sa révanche, Santé BISMARC. "Come I offer another bottle, and we will drink to better times. This is a good country, and there is always work here for willing hands. See I have been twenty-six years, it is true I have never forgotten all that time France, and lived for years in the hope of seeing those smiling countries I was born amidst. Why, I dream sometimes of the vines my father planted, and the roses which bloomed in our garden. Yet this is a fine country to live in. It is true you don't amuse yourself much, and that you don't think of much else but work—work all the time. Now I ask you, there is *le bal des Cuisiniers*. You go there and amuse yourself for less than ten dollars, *pas mozen*. Whereas in France you can enjoy yourself for quite as many cents. Ah! the good *omelette au lard* we used to get, and the cherries, and the good wine, and the strawberries almost for the asking, and the merry dance and the song. No matter. Eugene," and he addressed the painter, "don't lose heart; you will get along soon, and maybe in a twelvemonth the good mother will come, and perhaps, who knows, if you havn't left some sweetheart in France. Ah! *mon brave*, that's half the matter with you. Well, we will have the sweetheart over here, and you shall be *citoyen* and she a *citoyenne* of the United States."

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

A Negro Convict Murderer Escapes the Gallows in Virginia—History of his Crime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 9, 1872.

The Governor, yesterday, upon the recommendation of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond, before whom the prisoner was tried, Capt. D. WISE, the attorney who prosecuted him, and G. F. STROTHER, Esq., Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and upon the representations of other influential gentlemen, commuted the sentence of WOODY RUFFIN, the negro convict, who was to have been hanged today for the murder of LEWIS SCHWARTZ, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

In June, 1869, RUFFIN was sent from the City of Petersburg to the Penitentiary here to be confined for five years for an assault with intent to kill. Year before last he and a number of other convicts were hired to MASON & GOACH, contractors on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and were employed on the road in Bath County, when, in the month of August, they concerted a plan of escape, which was to seize, overpower and disarm the guards at a given signal. The attempt was made; two convicts got off, but were subsequently recaptured. Several of the convicts were shot and wounded, but none killed. LEWIS SCHWARTZ, one of the guards, was, however, shot dead. WOODY RUFFIN and another negro convict, named GEORGE WILLEY, of this city, were charged with the murder of SCHWARTZ—WILLEY being the ringleader in the plot to escape, and RUFFIN having fired the shot from a musket which he wrenched from the hands of another of the guards. On the trial, in the Circuit Court of this City, both were convicted, WOODY RUFFIN, of murder in the first degree, and GEO. WILLEY, of manslaughter. WILLEY was sentenced to five additional years in the Penitentiary, and RUFFIN was condemned to be hanged on the 23d day of May, 1871. An appeal was taken—the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed—and RUFFIN was resentenced to be hanged next Friday. RUFFIN is a simple-looking, dark mulatto, and is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He was born and raised in Petersburg, where he was formerly a slave of Mr. WM. P. DAVIS. He stoutly affirmed, before execution, that he did not shoot SCHWARTZ, but a negro witness testified positively, on the trial, that he saw RUFFIN fire the shot by which SCHWARTZ fell. E.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM FOSTER.

Argument on the Bill of Exceptions Before the General Term—Decision Reserved.

The argument on the bill of exceptions in the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, convicted and condemned in May last, for the murder of Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM, before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was heard in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Chief-Justice INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and BRADY presiding. The circumstances of the crime are already fresh in the public mind, and need not be repeated here further than to state that as Mr. PUTNAM was getting off a University-place car, near Forty-sixth-street, in company with a lady friend and her daughter, and having had some words previously with the prisoner, the latter struck Mr. PUTNAM two blows with an iron car-hook, which resulted in death. Although the case comes before the Court on numerous exceptions taken in the course of the trial, yet the chief reliance, and, indeed, the only point argued on either side was that relating to the Judge's charge as to the grade of crime of which the jury could find the prisoner guilty.

It was contended on behalf of the prisoner that it was not sufficient for the Judge to charge that on the indictment the jury could convict of murder in the second degree; that he was bound to charge as requested, that, on the indictment and upon the evidence, the jury could convict of murder in the second degree; that the Judge also erred in refusing to charge the jury that if the prisoner killed the deceased by an assault upon him with a deadly weapon, with the intent to maim the deceased, but without any intent to affect death, such killing is murder in the second degree. Within either one of this statutory definitions of murder in the second degree it was argued the evidence clearly brought FOSTER's case, and, that while the prisoner was guilty of a crime which would consign him to the State Prison for life, he was not guilty of a crime which can consign him to the scaffold.

District-Attorney GARVIN, in arguing on behalf of the people, reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and contended that the testimony in the case showed unmistakable evidence of premeditation on the part of the prisoner; that he (the prisoner) prepared to use the deadly weapon as low down as Twenty-ninth-street, when he made inquiry for the car-hook, and that murder in the first degree only could have been found by the jury on the facts.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

The prisoner was represented by John K. Porter, Sidney H. Stuart, W. O. Bartlett, and H. C. Allen. Samuel B. Garvin, District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

An "Insane" Murderer Suddenly Restored to Reason.

From the Philadelphia Record, Feb. 10.

We took occasion to comment, a few days ago, upon the result of the trial of one WILLIAM OSKINS for the murder of his wife. OSKINS was acquitted on the ground of insanity, this insanity being proven to have resulted only and wholly from excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, and to be in nowise permanent, hereditary or constitutional. In other words, the jury decided that a man who was addicted to drink, and who was, in consequence of such indulgence, at times rendered irresponsible for his actions, could deliberately shoot his wife unto death without undergoing any penalty whatever for the crime. In confirmation of the opinions we then advanced, the action of the acquitted man's counsel yesterday comes happily as a sort of after-proof. For this man was acquitted of the responsibility of an awful crime—the wanton taking of life, and the life of the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children—upon the ground that he was insane at the time of committing the deed. Yet his counsel now come into Court with an application for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the petitioner was arrested for the murder of his wife; that he was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity; that since said acquittal he has recovered his reason, and is now of sound mind, and is detained in custody without just cause.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Claims Audited and Allowed Yesterday—Mr. Cochrane's Protest Against Navarro's Claim for Meters—Additional Pay-Rolls Submitted.

The Board of Audit met at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Present, Controller GREEN, Commissioner VAN NORT, and President STEBBINS, of the Department of Public Parks. The following claims were audited and allowed by resolution of the Board:

Children's Aid Society	$11,400 00
New-York Catholic Protectory	25,252 85
New-York Catholic Protectory	44,550 90
Institution for the Blind	4,555 43
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes	1,792 71
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	9,398 24
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	1,413 73
Nursery and Child's Hospital	4,515 25
Nursery and Child's Hospital	3,125 97
Nursery and Child's Hospital	5,582 61
New-York Juvenile Asylum	11,398 23
New-York Juvenile Asylum	6,690 62
New-York Juvenile Asylum	5,301 89
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	7,054 73
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	11,424 04
Total	$153,747 30

A resolution was also adopted to pay the claims of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, as follows:

From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1871	$3,845 22
From Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, 1871	6,813 14
From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1872	7,511 14
Total	$18,169 50

A resolution was adopted to pay the claims of JOHN L. BROWN for cleaning the streets from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, and from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30, 1871, amounting in the aggregate (after deducting the ten per cent. retained for contract, and $5,000 additional, per resolution of the Commissioners) to the sum of $107,162 50. The following resolution, in substance, was adopted: To pay to the Thirty-second Police Precinct, for December, $8,366 29, and the Eleventh Police Precinct for the same month, $6,478 46. A resolution was also adopted to pay the engineers and assistants of storage reservoir for the month of December, amounting to $812; and the engineers and assistants of Croton Water Main Fund for November, $1,148 31, and for December, $939 96; and the engineers and assistants of high service work at Carmansville for October, $743 33; for November, $645 33, and December, $643 33. Resolution adopted to pay HERMITAGE & Co., assignees, for cash advanced to pay laborers in the Department of Public Parks for November, December and up to Jan. 6, $54,350 73. The following new claims were presented for examination: Inspectors of Pavements—pay-rolls for August, September and October, $2,551 50; same pay-rolls for Inspectors of Sewers, $14,316; pay-rolls of Inspectors for Regulating and Grading for September, October, November and December, $13,599; pay-roll of Engineers and Bureau of Sewers and Axmen, for the same months, $36,603 83; pay-rolls of Engineers, &c., Croton Water-works Extension, for October, November and December, $2,031 99; pay-roll of Engineers, &c., Croton Water Main Fund, for November and December, $1,879 16; pay-roll of inspectors for examining meters Croton Water Main Fund, $4,424 98; pay-roll Croton Water-works Extension, storage reservoir for December, $812; pay-roll laborers, cleaning public offices for September, $1,101; pay roll of officers and appointees free floating baths, August, $1,115; pay-roll lamp and gas men, &c., for October, $6,383 66.

The claims of the Department of Public Instruction for salaries, &c., &c., for 1871, amounting to $498,399 34, were laid over, as also the claims of the Board of Health for pay-rolls for October, November and December, 1871, amounting to $84,880 37, and also additional claims, amounting to $6,911 72. The following protest was received and filed:

NO. 64 WEST TENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 8, 1872.

To the Board of Audit of the City of New-York, or Whom it May Concern:

Protest—I, JAMES COCHRANE, citizen and tax-payer, do hereby solemnly swear and protest against a claim in favor of JOSE J. NAVARRO for brass meters for the sum of $285,500, and thereby forbid the payment of that claim on the grounds: First, of frauds in the trials and procuring the contracts; second, of the poisonous qualities of the materials of which the meters are constructed, (brass;) third, of the cost, which is at least three times that for which a better meter can be furnished; fourth, that the only trials had were in secret.

JAMES COCHRANE.

Mr. Justice J. WALKER FOWLER asked, when the Police Justices would be paid their salaries. Mr. GREEN said as the claims of the Judges were not before the Board now, any debate upon the subject would be out of order. The following pay-rolls were submitted and laid over under the rule:

Salaries—Legislative Department, for clerks and attachés of the Common Council and members of the Board for September, October, November and December	$51,533 88
Salaries—Mayor's office for October, November and December	10,999 96
Salaries—Department of Public Works, September only	7,213 28
Salaries—Department of Buildings	39,066 32
Salaries—Board of Assessors, for September, October, November and December	8,822 14
Salaries—Law Department same months	15,233 32
Salaries—City Courts, for August, September, October, November and December	131,740 82
Cleaning markets—For September, October, November and December	8,330 49
Taxes—Bureau for the Collection of Pay of Temporary Clerks for September, October, November and December	5,220 27
Salaries—Department of Finance for October, November and December	73,014 05

The Board then adjourned.

The Law Forbidding the Entry of a Judgment Against the City Except on the Verdict of a Jury.

In the case of LOWENTHAL against the Mayor, &c., a decision was rendered yesterday, in the Supreme Court, General Term, vacating the judgment, and ordering a new trial before a jury. The suit was originally brought to recover damages for injuries resulting to plaintiff's property from an imperfect sewer, after notice to and failure to repair by the proper authorities. Being referred to a referee, a report was made in favor of the plaintiff, on which judgment was entered up, and from this judgment appeal was taken. The Court holds, that, though the suit was commenced before the enactment of the statute forbidding the entry of judgment except on the verdict of a jury, yet, as judgment was not actually entered until after the passage of the act, the case comes under its operation.

Judgment is therefore reversed, and a new trial ordered before a jury, but with the intimation that the evidence before the referee may be used on the trial before the jury.

The Organization of the Court of Special Sessions—Convictions Before a Single Judge.

In the appeal taken in the cases of one DAVIS and one HUBER, both convicted at Special Sessions, a decision was rendered yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. The appeal was taken on the ground that Justice DOWLING alone was incapable of rendering a valid judgment, the statute providing that two Justices shall preside, except "in the absence of the other Justice by sickness, or other unavoidable detention;" and, as the record showed neither sickness or unavoidable detention, the conviction was illegal.

Judge CARDOZO, in rendering the decision of the Court, holds that it is sufficient if the record shows one of the Justices to be absent, while Chief-Justice INGRAHAM distinctly holds that it is not enough that the record show absence of the Justice, but also the cause of such absence.

Incendiary Fire in Sixty-second-Street.

An investigation was made yesterday by Fire Marshal MCSPEDON of a fire which occurred at a late hour of the previous night in the boot and shoe store of WM. SISKY, a native of Poland, on the first floor of No. 171 East Sixty-second-street, which is a tenement house, containing eight families on the upper floors. The fire was fortunately discovered by a policeman, and extinguished before any damage was done to persons or property, and the indications that the fire was of incendiary origin were such that SISKY was arrested and held to await an examination. The evidence taken by the Fire Marshal went to show that the carpet covering the floor of the rear part of the store had been saturated with benzine, as well as the carpet and bedding in the rear room, where SISKY lived with his family. There was a broken kerosene-lamp lying on the floor of the store, but this was entirely dry, and did not show any signs of an explosion. The accused claimed that he was absent at Haverstraw when the fire occurred, but he was held for further inquiry.

"Lookup" Evans—A New Trial Denied by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered a decision on the appeal in the case of Dr. "Lookup" EVANS, denying a new trial and affirming the judgment. It will be remembered that after carrying on the profession of an abortionist, in Chatham-street and elsewhere in this City, for a number of years, he was finally convicted of the offense and sent to State Prison. From that conviction a writ of error was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the judgment has now been affirmed.

The Steam-Ship Colorado.

The place of the *Colorado* steam-ship, recently disabled by collision with the *Arabian*, has been filled by the *Manhattan*, a sister ship built last year by WILLIAMS & GUION in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The *Manhattan* is commanded by Capt. PRICE, Jr., son of the Capt. PRICE who commanded the *Idaho*. The firm here have received no telegram that the *Colorado* has broken her back, and are inclined to doubt the fact until such information has been sent to them personally. On the contrary they believe that there will be little difficulty in raising her, as she lies in comparatively shallow water near the village of Great Crosby, about ten miles from Liverpool.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1872.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The leading English newspapers continue to discuss with more heat than discretion the questions raised by the presentation of the American case under the Treaty of Washington. The London *Times* makes the oracular remark that "the time is possibly near when more dexterous negotiators may settle all differences." The people of this country stand united in the opinion that diplomacy has contrived the only basis on which the pending dispute is ever likely to be settled. If England reject this, the shame and the risk are hers, and hers only.

The outstanding pay-rolls of TWEED's Department are pouring in upon the Board of Audit. We repeat that the public expect these claims to be tested with special care. On behalf of "Inspectors" of Pavements, Sewers, and Grading, there is demanded over thirty thousand dollars. We are greatly mistaken if half the men so styled ever inspected anything in the service of the City. The work of a large number of them was confined to drawing their pay, and we trust that the Board will be able, in the present instance, to spare them this unnecessary exertion.

A Great Work Well Performed.

To appreciate the extent of the service to the public performed by Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury, it must be borne in mind that two previous juries of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had their attention directed to the cases growing out of the Ring frauds, and failed to take any action upon them. During their fifty-eight days of actual session, extending over a period of three months, Dr. COMSTOCK and his associates have acted, in all, upon four hundred and sixty-four cases. Even this, however, is no test of the patient industry and consistent adherence to duty which have marked the discharge of their high trust by the Court of Sessions Grand Jury. About seventeen indictments have been found against the leading conspirators in those great operations of municipal robbery, which have cost the taxpayers at least twenty millions of dollars. The public can but imperfectly realize the amount of social and political pressure which has been brought to bear upon the twenty-one men who had the good name of New-York, and the future government of the City, practically, in their keeping. Had the Grand Jury failed to agree upon indictments against the robbers of the Treasury, it is very obvious that the difficulties of ever bringing them to justice on a criminal charge would have been increased tenfold, and that serious doubts would have rested upon the possibility of ever convicting official criminals in the City. Corruption in the Courts can be removed by the election of better Judges; susceptibility to corrupt influence of a body of men drawn, impartially, from the ranks of the people would have been too radical a defect for any measures of reform to remedy. The leading members of the Ring felt, even more strongly than the rest of the public, how much depended upon the deliberations of Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury. Threats were tried to influence them; money would have been forthcoming in abundance, had there been any prospect of its proving efficacious; personal influence and party affiliations were brought into the service, and yet these twenty-one gentlemen stood firm in the discharge of a duty equally due to this community and to the country at large. We print their names once again, believing that they have the best possible title to be ranked among the benefactors of New-York:

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, W. B. DINSMORE, THOS. W. KNOX, WM. SCHAUSS, WILSON SMALL, JOHN H. DRAPER, ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG, WM. J. IVES, SAMUEL M. BEEKLEY, JOSEPH BLOOM, LEWIS FATMAN, THOMAS DUNLAP, WASHINGTON MCKENZIE, ERNST STEVER, C. W. MCAULIFFE, JOHN B. AYRES, JAMES REEVE, OSCAR A. NATHUSIUS, ROLAND S. DOTY, AMOS D. ASHMEAD, DE GRASSE LIVINGSTON.

The honors due to the Grand Jury must be at least equally shared by Judge SANFORD. When the investigation now terminated was begun, he stood simply alone among our City Judges in the resolution to see justice take its course, in spite of either personal or political associations. One extension after another has been promptly granted to the Grand Jury by Judge BEDFORD, and we are assured that he would have, if necessary, allowed them to sit till the end of his judicial term. We have only to contrast the action of Judge BARNARD with reference to the same line of investigation—or that of Judge INGRAHAM in obstructing the work of the Court of Sessions' Grand Jury, by protracting unnecessarily the term of another, to understand how vital to the course of public justice was the co-operation of a resolute and high-principled Judge. Judge BEDFORD committed himself to the cause of right and of reform without hesitation and without afterthought. He has, most emphatically, deserved well of his fellow-citizens, and should he, as he doubtless will, present himself for re-election in November, there is no man who has earned a better title to the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

We have already prepared our readers for the indictments which were handed in yesterday against Mayor HALL and NATHANIEL SANDS. The *Tribune*, having, apparently, a lurking wish as father to the thought, has contradicted our statement regarding these indictments with wonderful pertinacity. While the *Tribune* is digesting its spleen over the fate of its friends and its own gratuitous folly, the majority of the public will hear with great satisfaction that five separate indictments have been found against the "chief conspirator" of the Board of Audit. Without this crowning act of justice, the labors of the Grand Jury would have been wofully incomplete. With it, they have fitly closed their noble work, and have now left the great stake of public honor and justice, which these indictments involve, in the hands of the Courts and the prosecuting officers of the people. The course of both will be narrowly watched, and ill will it fare with the Judge or the District-Attorney who shall now betray the solemn trust committed to him.

A New Public Library.

We have brought the discussion of the subject of a free public library to a point which indicates the possibility of uniting the two great libraries—the Astor and the Mercantile—under one management and in one building. And, thus united, the two libraries may be so governed as to be not only absolutely free in all their departments, but accessible to the public every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. This would offer to the people greater reading facilities than any library in the world now gives.

As to the practicability of this union of two institutions. We will assume, at the outset, that so far as the Astor Library is concerned, that institution must always retain, in some way, the Astor name, and its fund be, nominally at least, under the control of its own trustees, and governed by the general provisions of its founder's will. It is not probable that any one has the power to change all this, even if there were any disposition to do it. Hence, the idea of uniting the two libraries does not necessarily involve any loss of the identity or independence of the noble monument reared to the memory of the ASTOR family. We cannot imagine, therefore, that any insuperable obstacles would lie in that direction.

The Mercantile Library Association, being an entirely independent corporation, may, we should suppose, be legally dissolved, and its books and other property be transferred to such an institution as the Association may designate. At least this transfer could be made, coupled with conditions which would perpetuate all the objects of the Association's members under their charter. These rights, we must all presume, would be preserved—certainly in no degree would they be abridged—by an arrangement which secured to the merchants' clerks of New-York a much larger range of reading without cost to themselves. The ten or twelve thousand members who now pay four or five dollars a year for their privileges, certainly could not consider it any hardship or oppression to get for nothing more than they now obtain by a large aggregate expenditure. There may be a question as to the power of the Clinton Hall Association, either to transfer its books and property to the new united libraries, or to refuse to do so, if the Mercantile Library Association (for whose use and benefit the Clinton Hall Association was alone created) should demand it. These are questions for the lawyers to determine. But does it not appear reasonable that if all parties interested, as well as the reading public itself, can only be convinced of the great and lasting good results obtainable from such a union, a way would be found through which to bring it about? If the ASTORS, the leading men in the Mercantile Library Association, and also the liberal and public spirited trustees of the Clinton Hall Association, could only be led to comprehend what an opportunity is here presented to supply at a bound the one great want of our proud Metropolis, there would be no further difficulty or delay in accomplishing this grand work.

Admitting the supposition that this plan of union is within the range of possibility, let us see what would be the gain to the public. The first important gain would be the actual financial capital with which the united libraries would start out. Estimating the money value of the Astor in lands, buildings and books at five hundred thousand dollars, the four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to the other two bodies, would swell the endowment of the new institution to nine hundred thousand dollars. This is a larger sum than that with which the British Museum began its career of usefulness and influence, and no single library in the United States has, today, so splendid a dowry. It lacks but a fraction of being a round million dollars, and would require for its proper maintenance perhaps the interest upon another million. If the provisions of Mr. JUDD'S bill shall be applied to our City, a fund for the support of the united libraries might be realized from this source. As we reckon it, something more than one hundred thousand dollars would be received during the first year, and thereafter an annual contribution of half a dollar for each voter. This last feature has a money value to be computed only with reference to the future growth of our City. And it will be safe to calculate, also, upon the generosity of our wealthy and cultured citizens for large and frequent additions to the funds and property of such an institution, if it were once permanently established.

Champions of Party.

It has grown too much a custom in the Legislature for gentlemen who get into one or the other of its branches, to set themselves up as the champions of their party, and to speak on all occasions as though there were no other right or interest to be regarded but such as affect the party. This is clearly an erroneous theory. No member has any warrant, after being sworn into office, for being a partisan exclusively, or for ignoring the claims of the people to his consideration. This bad practice is more likely to beset the party in power, or in the majority, and hence at the present time is most affected by Republicans. There has been a time in the history of the State when it was considered out of order for a member to proclaim his adhesion to a political power, or to allude to any party by name as an object of popular favor or reproach. When members take their oaths, they swear to perform their duties as good citizens. No member thinks of swearing that he is a Republican or a Democrat, or that he will stand by the party flag through good and evil report.

We should like to see the "good old times" in this respect restored. It happens now more frequently than otherwise that the member who patronizes his party by extraordinary manifestations of devotion and zeal, expects to gain far more for himself by blazoning the connection than he is able to bestow. It is painful to hear a member declaring that he supports such and such a measure or policy because it is a Republican measure or the Republican policy, as though it had no other merit; or to hear him say that he supports a bill or report because it will best promote the interests of the Republican Party; or to avow with an ostentatious air—"I am a Republican up to the hilt and all the time, and I go for the party, right or wrong," or something to that effect, and if not quite so flashy, equally contemptible.

A member of a legislative body is presumed to represent the sentiments of the whole people. He is presumed to vote for measures that will best promote the public good. If a Republican, he most effectually contributes to the success of his party by enforcing those principles that lie at the foundation of all good government, and will most conduce to the general welfare. His political affinities and predilections on a matter of conscience and faith are to be regulated between his constituents and himself as a private citizen, not to be pompously paraded from his seat as furnishing a certificate of character. Such a member, if he be often called to the floor, or is desirous of participating in the debates, will be sure to find that when he advocates measures on the ground of justice, right, or general utility, he is rendering the Republican Party ten times the service that he can do by appearing as a partisan, and swaggering about the coat he wears.

The Coming Reform in Taste.

It has been commonly taken for granted that whatever is beautiful is something not at all useful, and, perhaps, on the whole, dangerous to serious thought and faithful purpose. The Quakers—excellent people in their way—and the Puritans—that wise and mighty race—made war on most things that were lovely to the eye and ear, drove organs and pictures from churches, and did what they could to take all the old festivity from religion and life. Yet the beauty of nature held its own in spite of them, and in the plain meeting-house youths and maidens contrived to put music in each others' voices, and poetry in each others' eyes, and lessons of love in the sunbeams that came into the windows, and in the stories of Rachel and Ruth that were set forth from the Scriptures by ghostly tongue. The beautiful was, and is everywhere, a part of the universe, and of the human mind, and of the perfect God who made them both.

We are understanding this fact in our time as it was never understood before. Not because we have more taste than some of the former generations, such as the Greeks, who lived and worked in the atmosphere of beauty, and were ready to mob an actor sooner for a bad pronunciation than for an immoral act, but simply because we are looking more into the principles of things, and seeing the beautiful in its essential laws, relations and uses. PLATO, in his *Republic and Law*, has profound hints of the use of music and gymnastics in education that might be drawn out into a full system of esthetic culture, but he gives us no such system, and some of his ideas of society, especially of the treatment of women, are monstrous and shocking, quite as repulsive to good conscience as to good taste. Only within this nineteenth century have the laws of the beautiful been satisfactorily studied in their relations with whatever is good and true, and a thorough philosophy has justified the taste, fancy, and imagination that have so delighted mankind in the loveliness of nature, art, and human life. The hard-headed HEGEL is called the great master of this philosophy, and the genial and devout ROTHE is to be regarded as the moralist who has more than any other serious writer recognized the place of duty among the positive duties and virtues of mankind, while RUSKIN is perhaps its best representative in English literature.

Is it too much to hope that we are near a great social reform by bringing true principles of taste to bear against artificial absurdities? Take, if you please, the most obvious and utilitarian view of this reform, the saving of money and time. Refinement costs something indeed, but it does not cost as much as vulgarity. A handsome dress costs more than an Indian's blanket, but it costs far less than a semi-barbarian's finery; and, most of our modern costumes, especially among our fashionable women, is of a semi-barbarous character, being more marked by superabundance of material, variety, and ornament than by proportion, fitness and true beauty. If the Athenian artists could have had the money which they might have saved by reducing the dress of the Persian Court to their own purer standard of taste, and spent it on works of fine art, what sculptures, theatres and temples would have risen in the place of all that semi-barbarous parade of gold and jewels! Could a committee of true artists, both of men and women, spend three months in examining the houses and furniture, the ornaments and costumes, the amusements and feasts of our Fifth-avenue fashionables, and have power to set aside all that is in bad taste on account of its dress or unfitness, how great would be the doom, what rebuke of folly, what retrenchment of extravagance, what a gain in truth, as well as in beauty in health and wealth—as well as in frugality and comfort.

Peace of mind, dignity, and sometimes even virtue itself might be secured by exchanging flashy excess for pure taste, and a reform in habits of living might be also a reform in morals. But there are still higher considerations connected with this subject, and we must not fail to see the positive worth of true taste in education and society. The beautiful has value in itself, and is good in the very nature of things. It is the wholesome bloom of truth, and nothing that is false or evil can be wholly lovely. Even in the hypocrisy that tries to steal the robe of light, there is always something to let out the deceit and show the sepulchre under the whitewashing. There is nothing so lovely as a pure and loving face, and all high art has an intense sincerity, whether in literature, painting, or sculpture.

We are strong in the conviction that all the beautiful arts are health to our whole nature, and that it is not merely for a grand display that God has made this world so fair, and given such inspirations to genius. A good picture, poem, or play is aliment to the inner man, and certainly we are all better in pulse and nerve and feeling, and even in active powers, after we have heard good music. The muses are better physicians than the furies, and the nations that unite active energy with charming music have always been the intellectual masters of the world, from the palmy days of Greece to the rising honors of Germany.

This subject has constantly-growing importance in our country. The Roman populace cried out for "panem et circense"—"bread and circus games"—which were very much the same thing as "bread and blood." Our people earn their own bread and pay for their own plays, yet the great public mind calls for parks, gardens, and music, and we are having a noble growth of beautiful art that is educating the people and their children in refinement and patriotism. Our American Leviathan can indeed show his teeth and lash his tail when provoked, but he is generally a mild monster, and he can feed on music, and fine art, and fair nature, and yet leave the banquet quite as large as it was before, and unexhausted by his appetite.

Reorganization of the Lower Courts.

One of the measures brought before the Legislature, which will heartily commend itself to all honest men who have had any experience of our Police Courts, is Mr. FOLEY'S bill for their reorganization. By this it is provided that the terms of the present Police Justices shall expire on the 31st of May next, and ten others shall be elected (the election to be held in the preceding April) in their stead, to serve ten years each, at a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum. To qualify him for election, each candidate must have been for at least three years previous a practicing attorney in the Supreme Court. The Justices so selected are to constitute the Board of Police Justices, which shall have power to appoint clerks and other officers, and to fix their salaries. They are also to designate once every two years, from their number, one First Judge and two Associate Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, who, while they serve in that Court, shall not be required to do any other duty. The Special Sessions Justices are to receive an extra allowance of $1,000 a year. The remainder of the ten are to be allotted to the various Police Districts, changable every two years, and oftener at the option of the Board.

These are the outlines of a bill which—or something like it—we earnestly hope will pass. The proposed salary may be considered by some excessive, but we shall not complain of that if we only have honest and efficient Justices to earn it. The power of fixing the salaries of its officers is likewise one not to be intrusted to the Board without careful forethought. It may be questioned, too, if the required qualifications are made sufficiently precise. An attorney might practice for many years with ability and success in the highest civil Courts and yet have none of the knowledge of criminal law or experience of criminal cases which would fit him for the peculiar duties of a Police Court. And for our part, we should greatly prefer that this class of Magistrates should be appointed by some competent and trustworthy authority, rather than committed to the doubtful chance of a popular election. What sort of Police Justices the latter would give us here we know pretty well already, and the lengthened term would only intensify the evil.

Yet these objections lie only against the details of the proposed measure. With its object we are thoroughly in accord. The duties of a Police Magistrate in a City like this are closely connected with the public well-being, and their proper discharge demands integrity at least, and intelligence, to which a fair knowledge of criminal practice added would do no harm. How many of the present incumbents of the post answer these requirements our criminal records show.

But, while the Legislature is about it, we trust it will not forget that our minor civil Courts need at least an equal degree of attention and reform. The theory on which these Courts are constituted is to afford quick and cheap justice to poor suitors in actions of trifling amount. But a small case often involves as much law as a large one, and the District Court Justice should have at least a good working knowledge of the law. To meet this want, the statute provides that he shall be at the time of his election a counselor at law of the Supreme Court of the State. So much for the theory. Practically the poor client too often finds the District Court a place where injustice is doled out very tardily at very expensive rates. From the outset he is met with extortion and delay. He is not allowed to serve his own summons, as in all the higher Courts, but must pay a Marshal two or three dollars for doing it at his own leisure. This on a small claim, to a poor man, is a very heavy percentage. On the return day, a week after, he must pay two or three dollars more for a trial fee, only to find the case adjourned, as of course, for another week. Adjournments are given on the most frivolous pretexts, and the seeker for speedy justice not seldom finds his hope deferred as long as it would be in the highest Court of the State. Add to this that many of the Justices, although paid more than the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally ignorant of law and of everything else but the lowest sort of politics, and are, therefore, compelled to employ confidential counselors, who are repaid by a monopoly of the influence and practice of the Court, and it will be seen that the path of the poor and uninfluential client before these lower tribunals is not always a pleasant one.

These are facts which every lawyer knows, and though they do not begin to comprise all the abuses and oppressions of our District Courts, they are sufficient to call for a thorough reform. If purity is demanded anywhere in the administration of justice it is in those departments which deal with the poor and humble of the community. We hope to see Mr. FOLEY extend to the District Courts the benefit of his reforms.

Preparing for New-Comers.

The Immigration bill introduced by Mr. CONGER, but emanating doubtless from the Treasury Department, has some good features. The suggestion we made the other day relative to the practice of sending foreign convicts to our shores, has been attended to in it by making it unlawful to land such persons in the United States, by requiring that they shall be returned to their own country at the expense of the vessel bringing them, and by imposing on the offending ship-owners a penalty of five hundred dollars. Equally good are the provisions for the protection and comfort of emigrants on the high seas. Every adult passenger is to be allotted from sixteen to eighteen square feet of clear space, and no passengers are to be carried on an orlop deck, nor on any deck "where the distance between the decks is less than six feet and two inches, or where side-lights and ventilation are not 'good and sufficient.'" The sexes are to be properly separated, hospitals provided, and the attendance of a duly qualified physician is made compulsory on every vessel carrying more than one hundred passengers.

The regulations regarding railway companies engaged in emigrant transportation are also likely to be beneficial. They are required to file bonds with the Federal Bureau which is to be established, to carry out Mr. CONGER'S programme, and to furnish all necessary conveniences and comforts to this class of passengers. In some points, however, Mr. CONGER'S bill appears to be weak or defective. It is proposed, for example, to station at the chief European sea-ports agents of the Bureau, whose duty it shall be to inspect emigrant vessels before departure, and see that the provisions of the act are complied with. Is it likely that foreign Governments would tolerate any such interference with any but American vessels, of which there is today not one engaged in this business? Moreover, offenses against the act committed on the ocean are to be tried and punished by a United States Commissioner. Is it clear that he would have jurisdiction over foreign-owned vessels? Again, it is proposed that the "immediate and temporary necessities" of all emigrants who arrive destitute shall be provided for at the expense of the vessel. Is not this a harsh and arbitrary burden to impose on the ship-master? And what are the "immediate and temporary necessities" of destitution? How long is this support at the expense of the vessel to last? Apparently, it ought to continue until the emigrant finds employment. But that might not be for days, weeks, months—perhaps, if he were indisposed to work, not at all. Is the vessel to support him all the time? If not, what is to become of him, or who is to take care of him? Is he to be turned over to the Poor authorities of the city where he lands? That would be not only unjust, but would speedily make immigration unpopular along the sea-board. The case we have cited is not only possible, but is constantly occurring.

Besides, there is in Mr. CONGER'S bill no adequate provision for emigrants of this class, or for such (and there are many) as are compelled to await in the port of arrival, funds to enable them to proceed to friends already settled in the West. Our State laws guarantee support and shelter to every emigrant landed at New-York, at any time and for any period within four years after arrival. This may seem to many giving too much aid, and, indeed, there is no doubt that it has encouraged pauperism, and crowded Ward's Island with worthless loafers, who are quite able, and should be forced, to work for a living. But on the other hand some degree of aid is clearly necessary for the deserving unfortunates among the emigrants, who are rendered temporarily helpless by poverty or sickness. This support cannot fairly be charged either to the ship-owner or to the city where they land. It must be defrayed, if at all, out of the per capita tax which Mr. CONGER would continue, only diverting it from the State to the Federal treasury.

There are other objections to the bill which we shall not now consider, but may recur to. Those we have stated are the main ones and ought to be carefully considered before the bill becomes a law. Our State apparatus for the protection of emigrants is not, perhaps, perfect, but it has worked well for twenty-five years, and when it is replaced it must be by a better system.

Dramatic Satire.

In a play brought out in Paris the other day, two Frenchmen are represented as making a voyage in a balloon, drawn by geese, to the moon. Their first question to the astounded inhabitants of that orb was, "What form of government have you here? The reply is—"*La République une et invisible.*" The house shook with laughter, and then with frantic applause. Something was thus taught in a second, highly interesting to France in general and to M. THIERS in particular; and the lesson gained fresh emphasis soon after by the revelation that the President of the lunar Republic was a woman—all the men in the moon having been previously tried as President, and failed. The boldness and intelligibility of the satire are equal; but the play contains finer strokes, as becomes the work of a Parisian dramatist catering for a Parisian appetite. Adroitness in keeping in view the sliding scale of intelligence in a mixed audience is among the chief virtues of French playwrights, although they have often less occasion than others to exert it. Everybody could appreciate the points already named, but some few might possibly miss the joke when a young lady, dressed like an oyster, peremptorily demanded "obligatory instruction."

Subtlety of suggestion like this seems peculiar to the French modern drama, and to be heard of in no other. ROBERT BROWNING, indeed, in his new dramatic poem sometimes deals in it. He makes his "Savior of Society," when playing with a sheet of blotting paper, draw a line between two blots that are already there, rather than to make a third blot. This, we are to understand, indicates his predisposition to use existing materials rather than to *create* anything new. The difference between this and the French method consists in the fact that in one case the action would be presented and the spectator left to divine it for himself; and in the other that the action is followed by sixty lines of explanation. In the play we write of the female President, like the gnomic charmer in "The Coming Race," falls in love with one of her visitors. Finally, she marries him, and he, become ruler, announces that he intends to govern "by the people and for the people," and that he knows the only way to satisfy them is to '*flanquer les impôts*," which he therefore means to do. But he quickly finds that there is neither a budget nor a civil list, and, in despair, he runs about with his crown in his hand, offering it to everybody he meets. The affair winds up with a grand ballet which a critic observes is the natural *dénouement* of Republics both in France and in the moon.

The value of the stage as furnishing means to apply delicate tests to public opinion is positive and exceptional. That value is apt to be more immediately recognized by a polished audience, no doubt, than another; but there are occasions and situations where the signs of the times meet a dramatic reflection not to be mistaken by the spectator of any grade of culture. The special advantage of the theatre lies in the fact that it challenges and elicits instantaneous response to what it sets forth. The opinions or suggestions of newspapers are examined with deliberation, and so must be prepared with deliberation. The reader is not to be surprised into sympathy, warmed, as it were, by a flash, into assent, and here the dramatist has decided advantage over the journalist. On the other hand the stage can only reflect, not make, opinion, and there the advantage is the other way. The electric enthusiasm produced at times by such passages, for example, as the uprising of the people in "Masaniello," is an histrionic possibility merely; but the Press may for a long time before have been furnishing the magnetism that renders possible the explosion.

OBITUARY.

Roswell H. Jerome.

ROSWELL H. JEROME, the son of LAWRENCE JEROME, whose death was a few days since announced in our columns, was born in Rochester, N. Y. It an early age he was sent to Europe, where he remained for four years, studying in the schools of Germany. On his return to this country, he entered the Naval Academy, and during his stay there took very high rank in his class. Like many ambitious young men before him, finding promotion slow and the duties of his service too inactive, he resigned his position in the navy, and at once began the study of law in the Harvard Law School. After leaving the law school, where he graduated with the highest honors, he came to this City and began the practice of his profession. He was rapidly making for himself a reputation at the New-York Bar, when the District-Attorney, Judge GARVIN, recognizing his superior ability, invited him to become an attaché of his office. Here he remained until the time of his death, discharging the duties of his position faithfully, and winning golden opinions from all with whom he came in contact. He was a young man of great promise, a close student, a careful and extensive reader, and was an unusually good writer. His loss is mourned by a very large circle of friends whom his genial temperament and winning manners had drawn around him.

Daniel Denny.

This gentleman, whose death took place at his residence at Savan Hill, Boston, on Friday night, has long been known as one of the most public-spirited citizens of that city. Many years of close attention to business had placed him in an enviable position in the mercantile community, both in respect to social influence and personal wealth. Besides conducting a wool commission business larger than that of any other house in the city, and acting as President of the Hamilton National Bank, he found time to attend to a large number of public and private charities, in connection with which his name will long be held in thankful remembrance.

A CANAL MYSTERY.

A Colored Man Accused of Murder by His Wife—The Victim Found in the Geneva Canal—Remarkable Narrative.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1872.—A terrible mystery that has for years enveloped the finding of the dead body of a woman in the canal at Geneva, N. Y., is at last being cleared up, and a crime, hideous in its enormity, unearthed. The circumstances in the case are as follows: Four years ago, on the first of the present month, some laborers on the canal at Geneva dragged from the bottom of it the dead body of a young woman, bearing marks of violence about the throat and breast. The authorities took charge of the body and an investigation was held by Coroner HASTMAN. No one appeared to identify the remains, and nothing was elicited showing how she had died. Geneva at that time was infested by a gang of ruffians, and the most dastardly acts were almost daily committed by them, and this was supposed to have been their work. It could not be fixed upon them, however, although many of them have since had justice meted out to them with an unsparing hand. Among this gang was a negro, named LEWIS JUNIOR, and shortly after the finding of the body above named, he, with another negro, JAMES LINCOLN, was arrested on the charge of murdering and robbing an old man, and throwing his body in the canal. For this crime LINCOLN was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Auburn State Prison. JUNIOR, through some legal technicality, was cleared, but the people of Geneva talked of such summary proceedings with him that he left the place and went to Canandaigua. Here he hired out as a back-driver. He had a wife, and although he had always abused her shamefully she followed him to Canandaigua, and lived with him notwithstanding his repeated threats against her life. JUNIOR remained in Canandaigua until the 9th of December last. On that day he had a quarrel with her, and threatened to kill her before the week was out. On the night of that day he went home in company with one DAVID SHOLES, and producing a bottle of rum poured out a glass-full, and poured something from a paper into the liquor and made the woman drink it. JUNIOR and SHOLES then went away. Soon after a neighbor entered JUNIOR'S house to get some washing done, and found her on the floor in convulsions. A physician was summoned, who restored her to consciousness, and gave her antidotes. On the 23d of December she complained of her husband and SHOLES, charging them with attempted murder. She, also, made a statement which has led to the final arrest of her husband on a charge of killing the young woman whose body was found at Geneva, as above stated. Mrs. JUNIOR said that the night before the body was found in the canal, she saw her husband walking along the towpath in company with a woman and a man on crutches, who, she believed, was SHOLES. She heard the woman tell one of the men to keep his hands out of her pocket. Shortly after a scuffle ensued, during which her husband caught her by the throat, and struck her in the breast, and then pushed her in the canal. She said that she believed her husband and the other man robbed the woman, and then knocked her insensible, and murdered her by drowning.

SHOLES was taken into custody, but JUNIOR could not be found, and it was ascertained that he had left town in company with a white woman. At a hearing SHOLES was discharged for want of evidence, and it has also transpired that at the time the young woman's body was found at Geneva he was serving out a sentence for horse-stealing. JUNIOR'S wife, however, insisted that her husband was a party to the crime.

Nothing was heard of JUNIOR until the 3d inst. when it was learned that he was in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn. Officer JOHN DWYER was at once dispatched to that place, to secure the negro, but he found that JUNIOR had left the day before, still in company with his white paramour. DWYER traced him, however, to Scranton, where he succeeded in arresting him yesterday. JUNIOR and the woman had walked first from Watkins, N. Y., to Montrose, and from Montrose to Scranton. When the negro was taken into custody, the woman, who had been his constant companion, begged to be taken with him. She was left behind, however, and the officer passed through this city this morning with his prisoner.

Public opinion is very strong against the prisoner. His connection with the robbery and murder of the old man at Geneva, and his general bad character, give strong grounds to the popular belief that he is guilty of the murder of the unknown woman.

MINE DISASTERS.

Investigation Useless Unless Followed by Prompt Punishment of the Guilty.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 9.

Of course an investigation must be made as to the cause of the late explosion at one of the mines near Pittston, by which three men lost their lives. These investigations cannot be avoided, as it is one of the duties of mine inspectors to make them. That they are of any practical benefit to the living or dead, has not yet been established; on the contrary, experience teaches that they amount to nothing, for the simple reason that the friends of the victims are silenced by the pittance of a few hundred dollars, from carrying the matter beyond the verdict of the jury of inquest. Since the terrible disasters at the West Pittston and Eagle shafts it is not at all wonderful that these investigations are regarded as the most stupendous farces. The jury in the case of the West Pittston holocaust, last May, rendered a most just and fearless verdict, showing that the mine had been operated in direct violation of the Ventilation law, and that the mine Inspector, under that law, had been criminally derelict in his duties; that he had permitted the mine to be operated in violation of law, and that to this negligence and the cupidity of the operators the fearful loss of life was solely chargeable. What was the result of this honest and fearless verdict? It might just as well never have been rendered. After a fund had been contributed by the charitable people of all parts of the country, the money was divided between the poor widows and orphans, each receiving a few hundred dollars, in consideration of which the sufferers were induced to sign releases for all damages to the operators of the fatal mine! The mine inspector was even retained in his position, and there the matter ended. With such an example before us—where a sweeping verdict of criminal negligence and disregard of law are unequivocally charged—it is a question whether investigations are really worth the paper the evidence is written on. The same thing was repeated in the case of the Eagle shaft disaster, though the verdict of the jury in that instance was less explicit.

It is now charged that the late casualty near Pittston was the result of negligence and disregard of the provisions of the Mine Ventilation law. Whether this is so or not, we do not know, but we have no idea that anything will be done about it even if the jury so find. Investigations into the causes of accidents in mines, to amount to anything, must be carried out in accordance with the verdict rendered, otherwise they might as well be dispensed with.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WILLIAM G. MITCHELL, of Milford, has been elected Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee.

The Indianapolis *Journal* quotes Indiana Republican papers to show that Mr. COLFAX is popular there as a candidate for the first place on the Presidential ticket.

One year's Democratic misrule in West Virginia shows an increase of $223,737 in expenditures over the previous year, when a Republican administration had control.

The Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee has called a meeting of the Committee and all other Democrats in Ohio who can attend, in Columbus, on Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Old Line Whigs of Atlanta, Ga., have decided to celebrate the anniversary of HENRY CLAY'S birthday, April 12. It is their intention to invite eminent men from all parts of the country to be present.

The Baltimore *American* says that it has learned, "from a source entitled to the fullest confidence," that the rumor to which it recently gave currency, of a serious personal difficulty between Secretary FISH and Minister SICKLES, is entirely unfounded, and that the two distinguished gentlemen mentioned are on the most friendly terms.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire have foolishly thought to win votes by circulating a false report that Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is under indictment as a common rum-seller. Mr. ROLLINS, who was formerly a druggist, has squelched the lie in a brief letter, in which he says he has not sold a drop of liquor of any kind, for any purpose, for more than eleven years.

Ward One in Buffalo has heretofore been hopelessly Democratic. On the day of the late election, HENRY W. BOX, Esq., a young lawyer, happening to be at the polls, jokingly told some of the electors there that if they would elect a Republican Alderman in that ward, he would give them an order on any portrait painter in the city for a picture of that Alderman, which should be presented to the Common Council. A Republican was unexpectedly elected, and putting the best face on the matter possible, Mr. BOX has unconditionally given an order for the portrait.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

DELSARTE AND MACKAYE—THE "NEW DEPARTURE" IN DRAMATIC ART.

The attempt has lately been made in New-York, to set up a curious paradox. This is, briefly, that the less experience people have in the art of acting, the more they know of it; and, correspondingly, that the more experience people have in criticising that art, the less *they* know of it. The age hungers for freshness and novelty, and this ingenious proposition has been accepted in some quarters with undisguised relish. It is, to be sure, no new thing for tyros in any walk of art to repay the forbearance of lenient judges by abusing them for want of capacity; and no new thing for the friends of such tyros to strain every nerve to get the Press to say what is not true in behalf of their favorites. But we believe the dogma or cannon of art described has been so openly laid down, and never pressed with so odd a mixture of cleverness, ignorance and presumption. It is not strange that this dogma should have found ardent advocates. There are in the community a considerable number of persons always ready to be the ardent advocates of what is to them at once new and unintelligible. The reasons for this are plain. If they affect to comprehend what is to most people obscure, they acquire at once a certain agreeable fillip to their vanity, and a certain amount of conspicuousness; and with the uninstructed this may pass for magnificence. Again, a revolt against recognized laws or usages, no matter how good and right those laws and usages may be, always has charms for those, who having much ambition and little knowledge, fail to distinguish between aspiration and impudence, between courage and temerity. To philosophers like these the zealous friends of the neophytes who seek to grasp in a day the sweets and laurels of a life-time can always safely appeal; and it is only by the bitter test of experience they discover that the applause of a whole army of such philosophers is considerably less than worthless. There is good in this for all concerned. It is well for the artist to learn betimes that the path to real success is hard and flinty, and not strewn with primroses; it is well, if only on the score of beautiful symmetry, that those who know little or nothing of an art should come forward as the eulogists of those who know little or nothing of its illustration; and it is well that those whose often ungracious business it is to comment publicly on such things should be wholesomely reminded now and then of that famous motto of the *Scottish Review*, "*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.*"

There is another class of supporters for "things new and rare" who deserve more respect. To the honor of this young country, that slavish fear of the unknown, that cleaving to the conventional characteristic of older lands, is here more frequently disregarded. *Hamlet's* beautiful injunction to *Horatio*, when the latter exclaims of the subterranean utterance of the *Ghost* that it is "wondrous strange." "And therefore as a stranger give it welcome," is exemplified and obeyed here better than anywhere else on earth, and we are proud that it is so. Such a habit may be carried too far, perhaps; but the hospitality and the freedom of inquiry it assures are very captivating, and their benefits are undeniable. Now, some of the "progressive" souls, among worthy believers in these benefits, seem to think that the system which Mr. MACKAYE attempts to illustrate is one with which they should be peculiarly in sympathy, because of its supposed iconoclastic tendency. They appear to assume that Mr. MACKAYE is the disciple or the prophet of an art-school which is to be distinguished for "throwing off trammels" and "defying traditions" and despising and driving a coach and four through all rules and formulas generally. There is a popular notion that it was in this way that GARRICK and KEAN made their meteoric success, and to some extent—for there are some nice qualifications which it would take too much space at present to dwell upon—this was true. In the cases of both those great actors the stage had become, before their advent, far too conventional. It was the formalism of JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE as well as his own fiery genius that helped to make EDMUND KEAN. Now, there is no analogy between such a case and that of any pupil of DELSARTE, and this is the point at which the "progressive" theory, attached by some to Mr. MACKAYE's method, falls to pieces. For that method is not less but *more* conventional than the acting which it succeeds. It is a deliberate effort to regulate the whole mimetic art by rule and square. It seeks to apply to human emotion the principles of exact science. Love, hate, joy and despair are to find in it mathematical laws prescribing undeviating forms of expression. A speech like "To be, or not to be," for instance, is to be gone through, after an inflexible routine, like an exposition in geometry; and, when recited by an apt scholar, "*quod erat demonstrandum*" to be pronounced after it, just as if he had shown that the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

There is certainly an intellectual interest about Mr. MACKAYE's, or his master's, system, but that system is not in the just sense "inspirational," and it is not "progressive." It retrogades, rather, and that not in the Pre-Raphaelite direction, for its results, complex and devious as are the processes that lead up to them, suggest neither simplicity nor realism. Nor is the system really new. Mr. MACREADY studied, talked of, and, in his own person, illustrated almost exactly, the same things. Mr. MACREADY was a very fine actor, but his school, or any school like his, precedes rather than produces "new departures," or really grand revolutions in art. Most people who have paid much attention to the subject, know how much mischief is done by the majority of teachers of elocution. As a rule, what they have taught has to be unlearned before the pupil can act. Now if we apply to gesture, expression, everything pertaining to dramatic personation what the teacher of declamation, according to his light, applies to the voice, we have something like the training Mr. MACKAYE proposes for actors. The objection is, that human idiosyncrasies differ and that to familiarize expression by inflexible rules is to produce the artificial more frequently than the natural. What people do in moments of passion depends on their own personal individuality, education and experience, and we do not find these alike any more than we find their faces alike. It used to be a stage rule that the hands were never to be raised above the head; but KEAN broke the rule, and with impressive effect. One man, in a given situation, will make a gesture with one hand where another man will use two. Either may be appropriate, harmonious and satisfying, according to the nature of the individual. If things are always to be done in one way, by square and compass, we must be driven to suppose that *Macbeth*, and *Othello*, and *Lear*, were put thoroughly through the Delsartian paces before they began to act out the great drama of their lives. As a matter of fact, we have seen one actor do things in each of these parts with striking success, that would have been incongruous and absurd in another. General education for an actor is of course desirable, and the more comprehensive the better. It is the lack of this that has kept down the stage, and which leads to so many offenses to good taste upon it. But emotional expression should be the outcrop, the flower of this culture, as a whole, and not the cut and dried product of inelastic rules. In the vast majority of cases where the latter is attempted, the consequence is almost invariably fatal to spontaneity. There is the difference between the products of the two that exists between automata and living, breathing men.

Acting is, after all, very much an affair of the imagination, and imagination can hardly be drilled into one by rules like those of Euclid. We doubt whether an actor, any more than a poet, can be made, although with either, there is such a thing as acquiring facility of expression. It is because Mr. MACKAYE apparently has a great deal of imagination, and is probably capable of gaining greatly in facility of expression, that we believe, DELSARTE or no DELSARTE, he may become if he chooses an admirable actor; and to this consummation, despite the injudicious efforts of some of his friends, we shall look forward with "the grave cheerfulness of a circumspect hope."

Musical.

BRIEF MENTION.

A matinée performance of "The Bohemian Girl," during which the Academy of Music was crowded in every part, and an evening representation of "The Water Carrier," brought the first week's sojourn of the Parepa-Rosa company in this City to a close. A notice of the recital of CHERUBINI's opera must be reserved until to-morrow, when we hope also to have the room needed for a review of the incidents of the second Mills-Sarasate concert, given with much success yesterday afternoon....Previous to her departure for New-Orleans, Mlle. AIMÉE and her company will supply a matinée entertainment at Niblo's on Wednesday next. "La Périchole" will be sung....With the present week the performances of the German Opera Troupe at the Stadt Theatre will terminate. Mme. FABBRI and her associate artists will at once transfer the scene of action to the Grand Opera-house, where the important works forming the company's repertory will be brought out with a becoming regard for their stage-costume....A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Church of the Stranger, on Monday next, by the Pattison Troupe, with Miss VIENNA DEMOREST as the principal songstress......A concert, arranged under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in aid of the female schools of India, will occur at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Miss KELLOGG and several well-known artists have consented to take part in the affair.

Home Gossip.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday last, refers to the production of "Mignon" by the Strakozch Opera Troupe, with much praise. The account commenced thus: "The Opera-house overflowed last night with such an audience as has probably been never before seen in a Louisville theatre. Every seat in the house was occupied; the aisles and lobbies were crowded—there could not have been fifty more in the building. All of the beauty, the wealth, the fashion, the cultivation of the city, was present to bid farewell to the woman who has enthroned herself in the hearts and will ever live in the memories of our people. CHRISTINE NILSSON has never had a more heartfelt farewell than that tendered her last night. It was the tribute of a grateful city to a teacher—the outpouring of an affectionate people toward one who has made herself a friend." It may be mentioned that Miss NILSSON has already sung seventy-five nights out of the hundred of her present engagement....An actor named BROUGHTON sued Mme. JANAUSCHEK, in Baltimore, for breach of contract, and attached her valuable jewels as security. The attachment was afterward dissolved, and the case, which involves the sum of $600, will be tried in May....Mme. SCHELLER is acting in English and in German through Texas. Herr WACHTEL's performance at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, attracted an immense audience....Miss LOTTA has been honored with a medal of honorary membership of the "Lotta Base-ball Club," of New-Orleans....Mr. SOTHERN acted last week in Pittsburg....Mr. JEFFERSON acted last week in Galveston....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS performed at the New-Orleans Varieties last week....Mr. BROUGHAM's drama of "Gold Dust" was acted last week at the Boston Museum. Mr. WARREN personated *Boffin*....Mr. MAYO acted last week in "The Streets of New-York" at the Boston Theatre....Mlle. AIMEE and her company were last week at the St. James Theatre, in Boston....Miss LECLERCQ was filling a profitable engagement at the Globe....Mr. W. V. MALINBURG, now acting in Indianapolis, fell on the stage of the theatre last week, and fears were entertained that he had sustained internal injuries. He was unconscious for two hours....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE acted in "Inshavogue" at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, last week....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was at Ford's Opera-house....The Company of the Front-street Theatre, in Baltimore, has been vaccinated "in bulk."....Herr WACHTEL sang last week at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago....Miss LUCELLE WESTERN was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mr. EDWIN FORREST was last week in Cleveland....Mlle. MORLACCHI was at Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati....Wednesday, Mr. OLE BULL appeared in Auburn....Miss LUCELLE WESTERN was at De Bar's Opera-house in St. Louis....Mrs. CHANFRAU was at the St. Louis Olympic....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was in Washington.

Foreign Notes.

The statements of certain newspapers in relation to Signor MARIO's marriage are without foundation....There is a talk of erecting in a central part of the City of Milan a theatre capable of accommodating 6,000 spectators. The estimated expense is 600,000 lire, of which a wealthy citizen, Signor ERCOLE PENELLI, offers to contribute 200,000 lire. The remainder of the money will, it is expected, be raised without difficulty by shares, and there will, of course, be a committee selected from the body of shareholders to represent their interests....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "OFFENBACH's success in setting to music ALFRED DE MUSSET's 'Chanson de Fortunio' seems to have encouraged him to take for a libretto an entire piece by that poet. He selected 'Fantasio'—more original in its details than in the subject of the drama—and has turned it into an opera, which may be said to correspond, in a distant manner, to the poem. It contains some graceful melodies, but, in a dramatic point of view, is ineffective, and accordingly gives but little satisfaction to the audience of the Opéra Comique, where it has been produced. The only dramatic incident in 'Fantasio' is one which may have been suggested either by MARIVAUX's 'Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard,' or by GOLDSMITH's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' or by both those comedies. *The Duke of Mantua*—not our familiar acquaintance of the opera of 'Rigoletto,' but another *Duke of Mantua* of less attractive appearance—is about to marry the *Princess of Bavaria*, and, wishing to be loved on his own account, tries in the first instance what effect the addresses of his aide-de-camp, presenting himself under the Duke's name and in the Duke's attire, will have upon her; the Duke in the meantime assuming the costume and character of the aide-de-camp. The poetical personage of the piece is a German student, who, finding that the Prince's jester is just dead, replaces him at the Bavarian Court, brings her official suitor into ridiculous positions, and ends by marrying her. OFFENBACH has introduced into the opera a setting of ALFRED DE MUSSET's celebrated 'ballade à la lune,' which is said to be the most successful piece in the score, and to deserve its success. The poet's brother, PAUL DE MUSSET, and ALEXANDRE DUMAS fils, acted as literary sponsors to the work, and the latter had added, substantially, a dénouement which in the original is only indicated. In spite of the care bestowed upon it by its able stage-arrangers, it seems doubtful whether 'Fantasio' will not continue to be better known in its original form to readers than its adapted form to opera-goers."....Mme. ROSSINI has commenced a very remarkable action against a gentleman from whom she claims 50,000 francs damages, on the ground of his having sung or caused to be sung at one or more private parties compositions, as yet unpublished, by her late husband. M. MICHOTTE, the defendant in the suit, had been intrusted by Mme. ROSSINA with a number of new pieces for voice and piano-forte, formally bequeathed to her by the great composer. It was necessary to fit many of the vocal pieces with words; and this task was, at M. MICHOTTE's request, undertaken and performed by M. WILDER. During the two sieges of Paris, M. MICHOTTE, with ROSSINI's last productions in his possession, was in Belgium; and at Louvain and elsewhere, he committed the offenses charged against him by ROSSINI's widow. M. MICHOTTE does not deny the allegation; but he pleads that, so far from depreciating the pieces confided to him by introducing a few of them to the notice of connoisseurs at musical parties, he by that very course increased their salable value. Of late years, he argues, what little ROSSINI did produce was not thought worthy of him by his admirers; whereas the last compositions are in his best style—a fact with which it was desirable that the musical world should be made acquainted. The case was to have been tried at Brussels, but it is hoped that the affair may yet be settled.

Charitable Contributions.

The following contributions for the Cannon-street family have been received and forwarded to Mr. BARNARD: "E. L. N.," $2 and a package of clothing; "E. M.," $1; "T. C. C.," $4; "South Brooklyn," $1; C. S. GILSON, $3. Those desirous of further aiding this suffering family are requested to send their donations to Mr. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent Five Points House of Industry, who will acknowledge the same in the TIMES.

AN ANCIENT INSTITUTION.

Annual Report of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen—Gratifying Exhibit.

The Finance Committee, at the last meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, presented the annual report of its financial condition, which bears evidence of the steady progress of the Society, now in the eighty-seventh year of its existence. Not only is it one of the oldest benevolent institutions of this City, but it is also one of the most successful. It was organized in 1785, and in 1792 a charter was obtained from the Legislature. Up to 1833 its objects were entirely benevolent, being for the relief of members in sickness, and of their widows and orphans. In 1821 a school for the education of the children of poor or deceased members was established, and a library for apprentices. In 1833 the charter was amended so as to provide that one-third of all moneys received for initiation fees should be kept in a distinct and exclusive fund, for the purpose of disseminating literary and scientific knowledge. Also, that all bequests or donations should be reserved for it.

In 1856 the charter was again amended and extended to the year 1890. This act permits the Society to hold real and personal estate, not exceeding in value, at any one time, $500,000. The first meetings of the Society were held in the public tavern of WALTER HYER, in November, 1785, in King, now Pine-street. The Society met in various places until, in 1802, it purchased of RICHARD VARICK the ground on the corner of Park-place and Broadway for $6,325—property now valued at $300,000. Not only has the Society succeeded financially, but it has fed the hungry, nursed the sick and suffering, buried the dead and provided for the widows and orphans. Through its library thousands of young men and women have received profitable instruction, and its literary and scientific course of lectures have always been of an instructive and superior character.

During these years of uninterrupted prosperity it has received no aid from the City or State Government, and its condition has been brought about solely by the individual efforts of its members. The following is contained in the report of the Finance Committee:

Received from all sources during the year 1871, $51,438 92, as follows:

Rent of Broadway and Park-place property	$24,100 00
Rent of Chambers-street property	3,000 00
Rent of Mechanics' Hall property	7,999 95
Dividends from Mechanics' National Bank Stock	2,027 50
Interest (in gold) on United States Bonds	2,580 00
Premium on gold	298 56
Initiation fees, twenty-three members	1,150 00
United States Bonds sold, $8,000, 5-20, '62,110½	8,840 00
Apprentices' Library, for fines collected	918 22
Apprentices' Library, for catalogues sold	231 50
Apprentices' Library, for pay-readers	170 00
Apprentices' Library, for books lost and paid for	109 50
Apprentices' Library, for De Milt Library, for books	3 34
Apprentices' Library, for old paper	30 35
Total	$51,458 92

From the annual report of the Committee on Pensions:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1871	$269 00	
Cash from Treasurer	8,500 00—	$8,769 00
Paid pensioners	$7,753 00	
Paid printing, stationery and incidental expenses	87 00—	$7,840 00
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1872		$929 00
Pensions paid to members		$1,989 00
Pensions paid to widows		3,913 00
Pensions paid to children		160 00
Donations paid to members		296 00
Donations paid to widows		1,115 00
Funeral expenses of members		160 00
Funeral expenses of widows		120 00
Total		$7,753 00

The School Committee received from the Treasurer, $2,796 33, and expended $2,579 41. The number of pupils was 340. Number of readers of books in the Library:

Apprentices and other gratuitous male Readers	3,759
Female gratuitous Readers	2,249
Pay Readers	161
Members of the Society	145
	6,294

The Literary and Scientific Committee expended, for lectures, $2,136 68. The amount of real and personal property of the Society was estimated in 1869 as follows:

Real Estate, Park-place	$300,000 00
Real Estate, Crosby-street and Broadway	150,000 00
811 Shares, Mechanics' Bank Stock	20,275 00
United States Bonds	47,300 00
Furniture	1,000 00
Books in libraries	50,000 00
Leasehold, No. 12 Chambers-st	12,000 00
Total	$586,657 50

On the 8th of the present month an act passed the Legislature permitting the Society to hold property to the amount of $1,500,000. The following are the officers and committees for 1872:

James J. Burnet, President; Henry Wilson, First Vice-President; William H. Gedney, Second Vice-President; Daniel D. Wright, Treasurer; Thomas Earle, Secretary; Frederick W. Williams, Collector. Chairmen of Committees: Finance, James Vanorden; Pension, Andrew Hutton; School, Wm. T. Peterson; Library, Wm. O. Monroe; Literary and Scientific, Edwin Dobbs.

THE METHODIST CONCERN.

Annual Meeting of the Book Committee—Financial Exhibit for the Year—Loss by the Chicago Fire.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern had its final meeting yesterday. The Subcommittee, to whom was referred the annual report, submitted that document with their approval, after examining the details of the agents' returns. After treating in general the work of the past year, the Committee report a loss of $100,000 in their Western publishing interest by reason of the Chicago fire, and close by saying that the accountant invited to examine the affairs of the Concern in this City has asked for further time to prosecute his examination. The result of his labor will be announced at the next General Conference. The following is the financial exhibit:

ASSETS.		
Real estate, New-York	$951,104	
Real estate, Western	221,225—	$1,172,329
Merchandise, New-York	518,616	
Merchandise, Western	280,293—	798,909
Cash on hand, New-York	75,159	
Cash on hand, Western	8,977—	84,136
Notes and accounts, New-York, (net)	305,436	
Notes and accounts, Western	237,042—	542,478
Total assets		$2,597,854
LIABILITIES.		
Notes and accounts, New-York	$795,136	
Notes and accounts, Western	324,939—	$1,120,075
Net capital		$1,477,779
Decrease of capital Western Concern by Chicago fire		85,704
Increase of capital, New-York		69,163
Net increase		$16,541

The gross profits of the Concern, from the ordinary business, has been $27,780 30. The amount paid for the support of the Bishops, and by order of the General Conference, is $10,928 29. The total loss by the Chicago fire, as near as can be ascertained, was $120,471 48; on which there has been collected insurance to the date of this exhibit, $18,250. The insurance unpaid is $49,250, most of which is in insolvent companies, and it is impossible, at the present time, to estimate its value.

Some of the above figures were obtained in a surreptitious manner and printed in a morning journal yesterday, notwithstanding a pledge was exacted by one of the two agents that the financial exhibit was not to be printed until the report was submitted for adoption yesterday. The TIMES respected its pledge, and the paper referred to, through its representative, violated the promise made. It is but just to say that Dr. LANAHAN had nothing to do with this singular proceeding. Before the adjournment, I. S. BINGHAM, F. A. BLADES and CYRUS BROOKS were constituted a committee to prepare the report to be submitted to the next General Conference. After a long debate on the question of salaries, the Committee adjourned, to meet in this City on the 25th of April.

The Lenten Season in the Roman Catholic Church.

The following has been promulgated as the regulations for Lent, which will be read to-day in all the Roman Catholic churches of the City:

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

First—All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the moderate allowance of a collation in the evening.

Second—The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from flesh-meat. But, by dispensation, the use of flesh-meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

Third—There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

Fourth—It is not allowed to use fish with flesh-meat at the same meal in Lent.

Fifth—There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

Sixth—Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c., &c.

Seventh—The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh-meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons: First—the infirm; second—those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third—persons who are attaining their growth; fourth—women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth—those who are enfeebled by old age. By order of the Most Reverend Archbishop.

New-York, Feast of the Purification of the B. V. M., 1872.

The Duty on Imported Silks.

A meeting of workmen and employers in the silk manufacture of this City was held last night, pursuant to notice, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in Seventh-avenue. The object was to join the Paterson weavers and manufacturers in a petition to Congress against any reduction of duty on imported silks. The trade is thriving, but is young and needs protection. The proposal was affirmed by the meeting, and a society was organized for the purpose. There are over 2,500 looms in operation, producing both ribbons and piece goods, and it has grown to its present strength within the last eight or nine years. The weavers are all of foreign birth, Germans and French.

THE MARKET BANK.

Conklin, the Secretary, Seen in Canada—His Absurd Flight to Halifax.

From Our Own Correspondent,

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

It may interest your readers and the depositors in the Market Savings Bank, to know that H. R. CONKLIN, the Secretary of that concern, was in Toronto on Monday last. He left on Monday night for Halifax, via Montreal, and was understood to be on his way to South America. "MAT." P. BEMUS, "HANK" SMITH, and others had made the poor dupe believe that he could be taken from Canada under the Extradation Treaty, and urged him to "run for his liberty." CONKLIN is a weak, timid man, and has been the willing tool of the corrupt cabal who pretended to honestly manage the bank. I did not see CONKLIN, but the above information is true, as I have the facts from an undoubted source. I tried to see him, but he was nervous, and only remained over one train in Toronto. He had a friend here to whom he confided the above in substance, and added that he was not the real sinner. The parties, especially SMITH and BEMUS, had urged him to get out of the country, both on his and their account. If the facts could be got out of this man CONKLIN, it would be a revelation which would, if such a thing were possible in New-York, fix upon SMITH and others, rascalities enough to send them out of sight of "savings" banks, at least for a considerable time.

The Institution Adjudicated a Bankrupt—Further Developments—More Frauds Discovered.

The Market Savings Bank was yesterday morning adjudicated bankrupt by Judge BLATCHFORD, on the application of Mr. MACKEY. A notice to this effect was posted on the doors of the banking house yesterday, and attracted the attention of the many depositors who make their daily pilgrimage to this institution. Mr. Receiver WORTH stated that, during the last two days, the call loans had come in with more promptitude than heretofore. Nothing has yet been heard from the firm of HEISER & Co. in regard to the large debt they owe to the bank. It is expected that, if they do not make some arrangement very soon, that legal proceedings will be instituted. Messrs. BRIGHT and PATTERSON, two other creditors of the bank, still preserve silence respecting their indebtedness. Legal proceedings will shortly be taken against them also. The latest development which Mr. WORTH's strict examination has brought to light, shows that an officer of the bank, who has hitherto remained unsuspected, is found to have participated in the frauds. The particular sum which this officer is connected with is $35,000, which sum has been embezzled from the bank, and the proofs of which embezzlement have only appeared within the last two days.

The suit instituted against Mr. VAN NAME by Mr. SWAIN, of Staten Island, is for the sum of $2,100. Mr. SWAIN is, or was, an old friend of the President. On the Thursday preceding the collapse of the bank, which occurred on a Saturday, Mr. SWAIN, who is an old man and disabled from active employment by paralysis, called upon Mr. VAN NAME, and accosting him in a familiar manner, asked him the condition of the bank. He said he had $2,100 which he wished to deposit in a safe bank where he could draw a good rate of interest, and at the same time be sure that his money was in good hands. Mr. VAN NAME is said to have replied that the bank was in a sound condition and that Mr. SWAIN could not do better than leave his money with him. Mr. SWAIN accordingly did so, and took occasion to state that this money was all he had in the world, and was the fruits of many years labor. The money was deposited, and Mr. SWAIN returned to Staten Island with every feeling of confidence in the security of the bank. Within forty-eight hours after this occurred the Market Savings Bank suspended payment, and VAN NAME acknowledged to the depositors assembled outside the bank that day, that he had for five or six days suspected its solvency. Upon these facts Mr. SWAIN brings civil suit for the recovery of his money; and upon these and similar facts the body of the depositors will criminally prosecute both Mr. VAN NAME and the rest of the bank officials.

Mr. WORTH's counsel informs the depositors that to-morrow morning an officer of the Court of Bankruptcy will be in attendance at the bank to prove the claims of depositors, and that if they will use a little promptitude themselves this necessary process may be completed in a few days. Depositors can make no claim to dividend who do not prove their claims in accordance with the bankrupt act. They will, when their claims are proved, be able to elect a trustee in bankruptcy. The presence of the officer of the Bankrupt Court will enable the depositors to comply with the act at one-fourth of the ordinary expense, besides avoiding all the wearisome delays which have occurred in the proceedings of the Stuyvesant Bank.

The meeting of depositors to hear the statement of their investigating committee will take place to-morrow in the First District Court-house, at 2 P. M.

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The case of the Market Savings Bank came up before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, yesterday. Mr. PARSONS, counsel for the bank, opposed the petition that the bank be adjudicated a bankrupt, on the ground that the petition was defective, being signed by the husband of the petitioner, and not by the petitioner herself. He also stated that a petition had been signed by 2,000 of the depositors, praying that the bank be not decreed a bankrupt. Counsel for the petitioner argued that the petition was proper, as the person signing it was the legal agent of the petitioner, and cognizant of all her acts in the case. Judge BLATCHFORD held that the petition was not affected by the fact that the husband had signed it, and granted the order prayed for. As to petition which had been drawn up by the depositors, he said that did not affect the matter at all. It was not legally before the Court, and whether it were signed by one or one million persons, made no difference whatever.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

When the petition of Mr. MAY, a creditor of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, was filed, praying that an order to show cause why the bank should not be declared a bankrupt, it was shown that the bank had been dissolved as a corporation by a process in the State Courts, and that there was no person on whom the necessary process of the United States District Court could be served. Judge BLATCHFORD therefore ordered notice of service to be made by publication. Such publication was made during the past week, and the order to show cause has been made returnable next Saturday.

THE COAL TRADE.

Weekly Report from the Schuylkill Region.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal, Feb. 10.

The quantity sent from the Schuylkill region for the week was 24,538 tons against 5,531 tons for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply of coal for the week was 197,297 tons, against 47,036 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 150,261 tons. The supply of all kinds so far is 1,625,421 tons, against 991,862 tons last year—making the increase so far over last year 633,559 tons.

The demand for coal is dull, except at a few points to supply manufacturers and domestic consumption. The shipping ports are all being blocked up, and the business must slack off a little until the coasting trade commences in the Spring. At points where they have a full supply of coal they will purchase no more stock, but divide the stocks among the dealers, in order to sell out as clean as possible, and prepare for the reduced prices for the Spring business.

Scarcely any improvements are making in this region, except what must be done at old collieries to keep them in working order. With the exception of the two large shafts sinking, which will take from three to five years to complete, we know of but two new collieries opening, and they are located in the western end of the region, on the Lykens Valley seam. Everybody seems to be preparing to work to the best advantage and as cheap as possible this year, without incurring any extra expenses if possible, knowing that the price of coal will rule low, even if those traitors to home labor and industry should fail in their treasonable efforts to destroy this traffic. If they should succeed in checking home production the effect on the coal trade would be lamentable indeed. It would be worse than in 1861, when prices were so low that the wages paid to miners and laborers were not sufficient to secure proper food to enable them to do a day's work. Those who lived in this region then know that what we state is correct.

Stabbing Affray in Trenton Prison.

On Friday afternoon a stabbing affray occurred between two prisoners in the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton, which resulted in serious injuries to one of the prisoners. WM. PEACOCK, employed in the shoe-shop, quarreled with a prisoner named WILLIAMS, and while the keeper's back was turned, sprung upon the latter and struck him five times with his knife. The assailant was immediately secured and was placed in a dungeon. The wounded man was removed to the hospital. His wounds are all in the leg and thigh, and are not thought to be of a fatal character.

JOHN BURNS, OF GETTYSBURG.

His Recent Death of Pneumonia—His Will Invalidated.

From the Gettysburg (Penn.) Star, Feb. 9.

We this week record the death of JOHN L. BURNS, known abroad as the "Hero of Gettysburg," which took place on Sunday morning last, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Several years ago he had a stroke of paralysis at Harrisburg, which for some time disabled him and partially impaired his mental faculties. From this attack he had measurably recovered, and for some time had been in excellent health. On Tuesday of last week he was taken sick at the residence of Mr. NATHANIEL HAGERMAN, in Mount Pleasant township, and died on Sunday morning of pneumonia. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Monday afternoon, the "Gettysburg Zouaves" acting as a military escort. Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of the Methodist Church, conducted the religious services.

Mr. BURNS, we believe, was a native of New-Jersey; at least he came to this country from that State many years ago. In his earlier days he was intemperate, but reformed, and for many years not only abstained from the use of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, but was noted for his hostility to the traffic in every form.

With many peculiarities and some weaknesses, he had essentially a strong mind, somewhat cultured by general reading in his earlier years. Patriotic in his impulses, he prided himself much in his connection with the war of 1812, and at the outbreaking of the rebellion, notwithstanding his advanced age, sought admittance to the military service. He volunteered under the first three-months call, in the company organized by Col. C. H. BUEHLER, but was not accepted by the mustering-in officer, on account of his age. He next tried to get in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and went to West Chester with the company organized by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, but was again rejected. Nothing daunted, he went to Washington, and got into the wagon service for a time. He was at home in Gettysburg in 1863, and on the 1st of July, as the First Corps marched to the rear of the Theological Seminary to the relief of BUFORD's cavalry, then engaged with LEE's advance, Mr. BURNS seized his musket and joined the Iron Brigade as it was going into action. He was disabled early in the fight, receiving a ball through his arm, another through the calf of the leg, besides several minor wounds. Finding himself disabled, and the First Corps in retreat, the old man had presence of mind to appreciate the danger of being taken for a "bushwhacker," being in citizen's clothes. He crawled some distance from his gun, and, when the rebs came up, he denied been in the fight, and represented that he had been to the country seeking for his invalid wife, and was caught between the two armies. This story he repeated to a rebel officer who came up, and the latter ordered him to be cared for. He was carried to his residence in town next day, and his wounds dressed by a rebel surgeon. When the rebs evacuated the town, Dr. CHAS. HORNER attended BURNS. He recovered rapidly, and found himself suddenly raised to world-wide notoriety, being "lionized" wherever he went, and his "heroism" celebrated in song and story. His wife died a few years ago, and he leaves no family.

Mr. BURNS was in indigent circumstances, depending on daily labor for support. After the battle, he received frequent and generous gifts of money, which he carefully husbanded and finally invested in a small farm in Mount Pleasant Township, worth about $1,800. Congress, by special act, ordered his name to be enrolled on the Pension list. He also received from the State of Pennsylvania a pension for services in the war of 1812.

Mr. BURNS made a will a week or two ago, in which he ordered $800 to be invested for support of a child of an adopted daughter, and gave the balance of his estate to the Methodist Church of this place. This latter bequest, however, is invalidated by the act of Assembly of 1855, which provides that no bequest to a religious society shall be valid unless made at least one month prior to death. Mr. BURNS died within a month after executing this will.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Stocks are depressed in San Francisco.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS was at Vicksburg yesterday, on his way to New-Orleans.

LEONARD KIMBALL's house and barn in Haverhill, Mass., were burned on Friday; loss is $9,000.

JOSEPH BENOIS, who killed RICHARD CONNOLLY, on Wednesday night, at Big Sioux River, gave himself up yesterday.

Alderman CARNBY, of the Nineteenth Ward, Chicago, was today indicted by the Grand Jury for proposing to receive a bribe.

The Colorado Territorial Legislature adjourned Friday evening, after an exceptionably harmonious and profitable session.

Reports from the Union Pacific stations west of Cheyenne, yesterday, say the weather is very cold, and wind high, with drifting snow.

The Congressional Committee at New-Orleans went on an excursion, on the revenue cutter *Wilderness*, yesterday afternoon.

The Congressional Committee at New-Orleans have concluded their investigations, and leave this evening for Washington.

The Caruthers estate litigation, involving the title to the greater part of Portland, Oregon, has been settled by a compromise.

J. F. ANDERSON fell from a railroad bridge in Merced County, Calafornia, on Friday, and was killed.

Marshal S. F. LAWS, of Boston, accused of stealing money from letters in the Post-office, was held in $10,000 for trial in March.

HENRY S. EVANS, State Senator from the Fifth District, died at West Chester, Penn., on Friday. His death creates a tie in the political parties in the State Senate.

The average price of coal furnished by the Committee of Schuylkill County for January was $2 30 3-10. The February wages will be paid on the new basis.

A fire occurred yesterday in the buildings of the Holly Water-works Company, in Lockport, N. Y. Loss is comparatively small, and is fully insured.

JOHNSON A. SANDS, who was convicted of complicity with Ex-Mayor CAHOON, of Richmond, Va., in the Haumstein forgery, was pardoned, yesterday, by Gov. WALKER.

President GRANT pardoned JULIUS F. HARTWELL, who was convicted of embezzling Government funds, in connection with the Ward-Meilen case.

Dr. MCDONOUGH, committed to jail, in Boston, for refusing to kiss the Book on being sworn as a witness, reversed his decision, and was discharged from custody.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States Court, at Chicago, have appraised the block partially occupied by the Custom-house at $1,621,000.

In the horse race yesterday on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, G. SHARPSTERN's *Fred* won, beating JOHN GAGER's *Putnam*, in three straight heats. Time, 2.42, 2.39, 2.40.

The first Republican campaign-meeting of the season was held at Concord, N. H., last night. Ex-Gov. HARRIMAN made an address to a large audience, in Phenix Hall.

CHARLES CHAPMAN and CHARLES BEHRENS were arrested on Friday, in California, for attempting to throw a passenger-train off the track on the Western Pacific Railroad, at Livermore Pass.

The west pier of the Intercolonial Railroad bridge across the Tantamara River, at Sackville, N. B., was started one foot by the ice yesterday morning, and it is feared that it will be destroyed.

The remains of the late Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON left Fortress Monroe last evening, for the North, in charge of his brother and nephew. They will arrive in New-York on Monday morning.

Treasurer A. S. BLAKELY, of Santa Cruz County, California, who claims to have been robbed by masked men, last week, was examined on Friday, and held to answer. His bondsmen have made good the loss to the County.

Mining prospectors in Death's Valley, Nevada found the following written on a mound: "JAKE and CHARLES R. PORTER attacked by Indians, supposed to be the Manasses band, here, April 7, 1866." No further traces of the parties have been discovered.

Attorney-General MCWILLIAMS was Chairman of a meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court held at Washington, yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late H. H. HUNTER, of Ohio, and ROBERT J. BRENT, of Maryland, Mr. CORWINE, Mr. BRADLEY and Gen. EWING spoke, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Rapid Transit.

A meeting of the Committee of Ninety was held last evening at No. 52 Union-square, to consider the question of rapid transit and to receive the report of the Committee appointed to visit Albany on the subject during the week. Mr. TOWNSEND reported that the prospect of the passage of a practical quick transit measure by the Legislature was excellent. Mr. MCDONALD, Mr. JOHN FOLEY, and others, spoke warmly in favor of a railroad under Broadway.

Statistics of the Week.

Thirteen hundred and seventy-eight persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The vital statistics of the week show 38 still-births, 413 births, 185 marriages and 584 deaths, being an increase of 10 over the mortality of the previous week. There were 32 deaths from small-pox, which is the largest number registered in any week from that disease.

There were 24 fires last week, with an estimated loss of $15,140, and an insurance of $91,800. Of these disasters, 5 were caused by carelessness, 13 by defective or mismanaged heating-arrangements, 2 by kerosene and the others were accidents.

Laughing Gas.

Next THURSDAY EVENING Dr. COLTON will demonstrate, by a lecture and exhibition in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the amusing and harmless effects of laughing gas, and its effectual power in destroying pain. To cover expenses, admission 10 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Consumers should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight.—*Advertisement.*

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW SOOTHING SYRUP." It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail.—Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

The Loss of Hair.—RELATIVE TO THE ability of Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., to prevent the loss and retain the hair, we refer our readers to the following excellent letter of Rev. D. C. Van Norman, a well-known gentleman of position and intelligence: In 1863, Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, of this City, saved me from baldness. Since that time, by the occasional use of his prescriptions, my hair has been kept in perfect condition.

Eight years' experience has established my conviction that Dr. Perry thoroughly understands his profession. D. C. VAN NORMAN,

DEC. 26, 1871. No. 26 West 51st-st., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood-Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

DIED.

BLUNT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM CARTER BLUNT, aged 4 years, eldest son of W. S. and Kate S. Blunt.

Funeral services at 12 M., Monday, 12th inst. Train from foot of Liberty-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 10½ A. M.

BUNNER.—On Friday, 9th inst., JAMES J. BUNNER, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, C. A. Bunner, No. 123 West 125th-st., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

CAMMANN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 9, ISABELLA APOLLINE, widow of J. L. Cammann, and daughter of the late Henry W. T. Mali, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale road, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DALY.—On Thursday evening, 8th inst., SARA AGNES, wife of Thomas J. Daly, and daughter of Daniel Sweeny.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Park-av., New-York, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

DEDERICK.—Suddenly, Friday, Feb. 9, LOUIS, twin son of James H. and Eliza Dederick, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Family and friends are invited to funeral services on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 143 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

EVERETT.—Feb. 10, aged 37, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of T. R. Everett.

Funeral services at 4 P. M. Feb. 12, from late residence, No. 490 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

McLEOD.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 10, ANNA E., daughter of James and Rhoda McLeod, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Daniel McLeod, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Tabernacle Church, corner of Rapalyea and Hicks streets, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McCRUM.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, JAMES McCRUM, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, John J. McCrum, No. 17 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

OTIS.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., at Hudson City, N. J., HATTIE C., only daughter of John M. and Ella F. Otis, aged 2 years and 9 months.

An angel on earth—what can she be in heaven.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SPEAR.—Feb. 9, in the 79th year of his age, HENRY F. SPEAR, M. D.

Funeral at the residence of his nephew, Mr. John S. Lawrence, Westfield, N. J., on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves the foot of Liberty-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 10th, in the 60th year of his age, GEORGE WILLIAMS, formerly of the firm of W. B. Townsend & Co.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 12th inst.

WILLIAMS.—Feb. 8, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, in West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ZABRISKIE.—On the 10th inst., at Jersey City, JULIA M. ZABRISKIE, the wife of A. O. Zabriskie.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 13 Sussex-place, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JULIHN'S

HYDRASTIN COMPOUND

is a very valuable curative agent in diseases of the Kidneys, &c. Read testimonial:

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24, 1871.

Dr. M. L. Julihn:

SIR: For the past four years I have been suffering from chronic disorder of the kidneys, attended by severe pains in the back, and also a torpid state of the liver, with frequent attacks of vertigo or dizziness. By the advice of your agent here, I commenced using your Hydrastin Compound. Before I had finished the second bottle the above symptoms had entirely disappeared; and now, whenever, from any cause, I feel the slightest indications of a return of my old complaints, a single dose of the medicine gives me almost instant relief. Yours, respectfully,

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Ninth Assembly District will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 85 6th-av.

By order. RICHARD M. COLLARD, President.

SAML. DUNLAP, Corresponding Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ prompt.

By order ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.

D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D. Pastor, of the New-England Congregational Church corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Our Life Work.*

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—The fifth lecture in the course of popular lectures on "Christianity and Modern Thought," will be given by Rev. E. N. POTTER, D. D., President of Union College, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Miracles Attested as Facts, Christianity is True, or Nothing is True.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 11th inst., Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free in the evening. Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, Ky., will lecture at the Church on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, in aid of his Church, recently destroyed by fire. Subject—*Our First Families.* Tickets, $1 each, may be had of the Sexton, and at the door.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Restitution of All Things.*—Acts, iii., 20, 21.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 3½ P. M.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Strangers made welcome.

AT MOHAWK HALL, CORNER 16TH-st. and 8th-av.—The Spiritualists will hold a meeting for spiritual manifestations at the usual hours, 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and 7½ EVENING. Prompt attendance requested.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.

JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 763 6th-av.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Two Units.* Evening, funeral sermon of Mrs. H. O. Congar.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. H. WARD, of the *Independent*, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, will administer confirmation in this chapel on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. S. C. BEAUBIEN will officiate in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-place and 34th-st.—Rev. AUG. WOODBURY, of Providence, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 11, morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—SERVICES at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., will officiate.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The fifth of this series of sermons will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Romantic Theory.* Evening service as usual.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; the sixth in the series on the *Annals of Redeeming Love* in the EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director and Organist.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver the fourth lecture in the course upon the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special topic—*The Division of Waters.* The public are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ on SUNDAY MORNING, and sermon to the young people at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS STREET. All cordially invited to attend.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS will preach at 10½ A. M., the Pastor, L. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Revival service in the EVENING. Seats free. All cordially invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity: Atonement.*

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH—STEINWAY Hall.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Crucifixion.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will give the fifth lecture in his course to young men. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert of Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Brazen Serpent.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st. Morning subject—*Christ Stilling the Tempest on the Sea.* Services begin at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL ROBINSON, FROM Ireland, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and AFTERNOON at 3½. Young People's meeting in the lecture-room at 7½ evening. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—*The Law of Retribution and its Place in the Future.*

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, Feb. 11, at 7½ P. M.; lecture five of the course. Subject—*Life in Religious Community; Its Idea and Sanctions.*

REV. G. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 34th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D.D., Rector.—SUNDAY services—7 A. M. Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M. morning prayer; 10½ A. M. Litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer. In the EVENING, the Rector will deliver the fifth lecture in course on *Anglican Worship in its Visible Aspect.*

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D. The Brooklyn General Prayer Meeting Association, Brother DAVID M. PRICE, Leader, will conduct services during the day, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Come and welcome.

SHOULD WE PERMIT WOMEN TO PREACH, will be the subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT, 7 o'clock, in Attorney-street M. P. Church, by Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Communion at 3 P. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, subject—*Whom We Preach.*

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR—TEN GOOD SOPRANO voices wanted immediately. New circulars with full explanation at Pickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st., and music-stores in a few days; also, at music-room in rear of church.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st.—Lecture by THOS. GALES FORSTER, Trance Speaker, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-st., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—SUNDAY services, 8, 9¼, 10¼, 11 (with sermon) A. M.; 4, 7½ (with sermon) P. M. ASH WEDNESDAY, 8, 10 (with sermon) A. M.; 8 (with sermon) P. M.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY WEBBE will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. ESRAY.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st.—Lecture by THOS. GAIL FOSTER, Trance Speaker, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The ninth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) at 7½ P. M.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Monthly meeting will be addressed by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAP and other eminent speakers, SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., No. 130 West 24th-st. Public invited. Seats free.

THE ORGANIST OF DR. CUYLER'S Church is open to an engagement from May 1. Address H. C. SAGE, No. 336 Greenwich-st., New-York.

"WHEN THE SON OF MAN COMETH, SHALL HE FIND FAITH IN THE EARTH?"—Preaching on this subject on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. All are invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. JAMES RUSSELL, of New-Haven, will preach on SUNDAY at the usual hours.

ARABIAN STORIES DOWN THE NILE.

BY N. S. D.

It is wonderful how much pleasure Orientals manage to get out of a trumpery tale. As you float down the sacred river, for example, leaving Nubia, and the cataracts, and the reaches of Syene far behind, and pass islets dozing in the lull of waters, green corn-fields, palmy slopes, shadowy dells, and mounds with ruined temples, which on a sunny afternoon look like a landscape of CLAUDE, you are forever hearing the hum of the story-teller to his group on the fore. As the sun went down, the sailors would invariably snuggle together in the dusk, Abdallah having no longer a scattered or casual group of listeners; and under the dewy glimmer of a lantern at the mast look and move like spectres as they listened to some terrible climax in the traditional story. Like opium, it seemed to soothe the nerves and take off the deadness of indolence. Our dragoman once translated for us some of these tales. They were not without point, and were thoroughly characteristic of Eastern life. Fancy the story-teller, hemmed in by bare-chested, open-mouthed, turbaned listeners, as, intoning and see-sawing, he narrates as follows:

Once upon a time there lived on the edge of the desert a Sheik named Ben Achma. Now this man was a philosopher, who, gathering wisdom from every passing adversity, as a leech culls simples, had come at length to possess quite a hoard of it. He was still in the prime of manhood. His renown, however, had waxed so great that even old men from the neighboring tribes—distant far as the sunset oases—came to submit their quarrels to him and abide by his judgment. One day a caravan from Meshid encamped near his dwelling. Two Arabs, watering their camels at the well, discoursed about the wisdom of the Kadi of Meshid. "He can repeat the Koran," said one, "from the Fattha to the end, without dropping a point." "He cuts through deceit as with a knife," answered the other.

Ben Achma, smoking his afternoon chibouque under the shadow of a palm, on hearing this, arose.

"Tell me, O brother," said he, "who is this wise man thou art so eager to praise?"

"What then, thou dolt?" replied the camel driver. "Hast thou not heard of Haleel Kadi, of Meshid? Hallah! Even the Father of the Faithful himself is as a green tree before him!"

"Dolt!" muttered the Sheik to himself, as he walked home musing; "and yet I am called Ben Achma the Wise."

Next morning Ben Achma saddled his horse, and disguising himself as a merchant, started for Meshid to see the sage for himself. As he journeyed, an old man met him in the way, who said: "My lord, I like thyself am traveling to the next town, but I am weary. Pray permit me to ride." Ben Achma made a sign of assent, and the pilgrim climbed up behind. When they had come to the gates of Meshid, the Sheik desired his companion to get down.

"Nay," said he, "it is for thee to alight."

"And wherefore?" asked Ben Achma.

"To leave the horse with me," replied the pilgrim.

"But," cried the Shiek, "the horse is mine."

"I know," answered the old vagabond, "that we are now in the city of the just Kadi, and that when he shall have set eyes on us two—thou with thy lusty limbs and brave looks, and me with my trembling knees and feeble frame—he will decide in simple equity that the horse belongs to him who has the most need of him."

"If he decide contrary to that which is true and right," returned the Sheik, "he is not the just Kadi thou sayest. Nevertheless, I will profit by thy evil doing to judge his equity. Let us plead before him." The old man agreed, and both started for the Court. They had to wait while two cases took the precedence. The first of these bore upon a quarrel between a butcher and an oil merchant. Both men were in Court standing before the Kadi—the one grimy with oil, the other bespattered with blood. The butcher said, "I went to buy oil at this knave's shop, and, in order to pay him, I pulled out a handful of money whereof to take a coin. The sight of the gold moved his lust, and he seized my hand, pretending I had robbed him. I kept it closed, however, notwithstanding that in presence of an officer he laid his claim. And here it is now." The oil merchant deposed: "This rascal came to buy oil, and, when I had filled his bottle, 'Gazfer,' said he to me, 'can you change me a gold piece?' I, not suspecting him, drew open my drawer, from which he clutched out a handful and would have fled. The money is mine. I ask but for justice."

"Leave the money here," said the Kadi, "and come back to-morrow."

The second case was a disagreement between a laborer and school-master, touching a woman. The latter affirmed that the great hulking rustic had run away with his wife. The former declared that the woman had been married to him many a year. The Kadi said, "Leave the woman here, and come back to-morrow."

And now it came to the turn of Ben Achma and the astute old pilgrim. "My Lord Kadi," said the Sheik, "I was on my way to your city when this miscreant came up and craved permission to ride. In a moment of weakness I assented, and now he claims the horse upon the foregone conclusion that you will assign him to the one who needs him most."

The Kadi said, "Leave the horse, and come back to-morrow."

So the gold was put in the coffer, the woman in the harem, and the horse in the Kadi's stables. Early on the morrow the litigants appeared. First the oil merchant and butcher.

"You affirm," said the Kadi to the former, "that the butcher stole the money from your till, and yet the coins, when placed in the cup of water, show no sign of oil. You never handled the money with your greasy fingers. I adjudge the money to the butcher, and thirty stripes to you."

The disputed wife now came forward. "Seeing," said the Kadi, "that these two men lay claim to the same woman, and that neither can justify their claim, I directed her to arrange my desk. She has cleaned and filled my ink-horn, adjusted my sponge, sorted my pens, arranged my papers, and placed my chair. She evidently belongs to the school-master. The laborer will receive thirty stripes."

Now came the turn of Ben Achma and the pilgrim. "Make these men follow me to the stables," said the Kadi. They were taken in separately, Ben Achma first. "Pick out the horse you reclaim," said his worship. "I have him here," said the Sheik, walking up to a stall. "Good! Go out and let the pilgrim come in." "Do you recognize your horse, my friend?" "My horse! Yes, I should know him among a hundred," replied the old villain. "There he is."

The magistrate returned, took his place on the divan, and forthwith adjudged the horse to Ben Achma, while the old man was condemned to suffer fifty lashes. "May it please your Lordship," said the Sheik, making a profound obeisance after the session.

During the three weeks we were floating from Thebes to Cairo every day brought some new object of interest—every night some droning story, to which our swarth companions listened with unabated attention. One night, when the rim of the red sun had just disappeared behind the western hills, Abdallah began a story that seemed to enchain unusual attention. I give it, as nearly as possible, in our dragoman's words.

"My friends," says the story-teller, "I am about to relate a true history. In the reign of Caliph Haroun al Raschid, of happy memory, lived in the City of Bagdad a celebrated barber of the name of Ali Sakal. He was so famous for a steady hand and dexterity that he could shave a head and trim a beard blindfolded without drawing blood. There was not a man of any fashion in Bagdad who did not employ him; and such a run of business had he that he became proud and insolent, and would scarcely ever touch a head whose owner was not at least a Bey or an Agha. Wood for fuel was always scarce and dear at Bagdad, and as this barber's shop consumed a great deal, the wood-cutters brought their loads to him in preference, almost sure of meeting a ready sale. It happened one day that a poor wood-cutter, new in his business and ignorant of the character of Ali Sakal, went to the shop and offered him a load of wood which he had just brought into town on his ass. Ali immediately offered a price, making use of these words, "for all the wood that was upon the ass." The wood-cutter agreed, unloaded his beast, and asked for his money.

"You have not given me all the wood yet," said the barber. "I must have the pack-saddle (which is chiefly made of wood) into the bargain, that was our agreement."

"How!" said the other, in great amazement; "who ever heard of such a bargain? It is impossible."

In short, after much altercation, the over-bearing barber seized the pack-saddle, wood and all, and sent away the peasant in great distress. He immediately ran to the Kadi, stating his griefs; but being one of the barber's customers, the Kadi refused to hear the case. The wood-cutter then applied to a higher Judge; he also patronized Ali Sakal, and made light of the complaint. The poor man then appealed to the Mufti himself, who, having pondered the question, said it was too difficult a case for him to decide, no provision being made for it in the Koran. The wood-cutter was not disheartened, but forthwith got a scribe to write a petition to the Caliph, which he duly presented on Friday, the day when His Highness went to the mosque in state. Haroun al Raschid's punctuality in reading petitions is well known, and it was not long before the wood-cutter was called into his presence. When he approached the Caliph he kneeled and kissed the ground, and then placing his arms straight before him, his hand covered with the sleeve of his tunic and his feet close together, awaited the decision.

"Friend," said the Caliph, "the barber has words on his side, you have equity on yours. The law must be defined by words, and agreements must be made by words; the former must have its course or it is nothing; and agreements must be kept, or there would be no faith between man and man; therefore the barber must keep all his wood, but ——." Then, calling the wood-cutter close to him, the Caliph whispered something in his ear, and sent him away quite satisfied. Here the story-teller made a pause in his narrative, and holding out a tin cup, said: "Now, friends, if you will give me something I will tell you what the Caliph said to the wood-cutter." The piastres coming in rather plentifully, Well, then, continued he, the Caliph whispered the wood-cutter what to do in order to get satisfaction from the barber. And what that was I will now relate. The wood-cutter having made his obeisance, returned to his ass, which was tied without, took it by the halter and proceeded to his home. A few days after he applied to the barber, as if nothing had happened between them, requesting that he and a companion of his from the country might be shaved. The price at which both operations were to be performed was settled. When the wood-cutter's crown had been properly shorn, Ali Sakel asked him where his companion was.

"He is just standing without here," said the other, "but he shall come in."

Accordingly he went out, and returned, leading his ass after him by the halter.

"This is my companion," said he, "and you must shave him."

"Shave *him!*" exclaimed the barber, in the greatest surprise; "It is enough that I have condescended to demean myself by touching you, and do you insult me by asking me to shave your beast? Away with you, or I will thrash you both." And forthwith he drove them out of the shop.

The wood-cutter immediately went to the Caliph. "'Tis well," said the Commander of the Faithful. "Bring Ali Sakal with his brushes and razors instantly here," he exclaimed to his Vizier, and in the course of ten minutes the barber stood before him.

"Why do you refuse to shave this man's companion?" asked the Caliph. "Was not that your agreement?"

Ali kissed the ground and answered, "'Tis true, O Caliph, that such was our agreement, but who ever made a companion of an ass before? Or who ever thought of treating an ass as a true believer?"

"You may say right," replied the Caliph, "but who ever thought of a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood? No, no, it is a bargain, and you must keep it. To the ass immediately!"

The barber was then obliged to prepare a great quantity of soap, lather the beast and shave him from head to foot. The poor wood-cutter was then dismissed, and all Bagdad celebrated the justice of the Commander of the Faithful.

Next morning we were rowing cheerily down the broad stream, while nestling villages, palm-trees, tropic foliage, festooned along the bank like rainbow tints over a fountain, creaking sakias—all sailing smoothly by as in a panorama. The crew, bending to their oars, were chanting some wild ditty about meeting their sweet-hearts in Benizoolf, and our little Reis, smoking placidly at the fore, every now and then starting up and shaking his robes and sticking a knife in the mast, when we inquired what it meant? The reply was that we had just passed a ship, and that the knife performance was a kind of apology for out-sailing her—an *absit omen*, answering to turning your chair, or throwing salt over your shoulder. Haroun, our dragoman, in all the glory of his gorgeous attire, was leaning over the bulwarks, listlessly watching the ripples as they flashed and floated by. He turned his turbaned head lazily, and pointing with ringed finger to the white walls of a little city, sparkling gem-like across the water in a distant reach of green, said:

"That town be Derr, Sar; boat he stop there to take sailor aboard."

We knew that one of our boatmen, Abdul, had been left at Derr on leave till we came back, "to kiss his babies," as he said. It was his wife's home. But it seemed strange that a man living at Cairo should not take his wife down stream, so we asked the plain question:

"Why, Sar," answered Haroun, "he got fresh wife at Cairo, you see; he live most with her. Perhaps he come up river two times a year, so he see him Derr wife twice. That vara good."

"You don't mean to say that the man keeps two wives?"

"Why not, Sar? Hein very steady man to keep only two. Most Nile sailor usual have more. Wife she work; boatman he work, too, bera cheap. One wife live far away from other wife."

"Then Abdul's wife at Cairo is ignorant of her Nubian sister?"

"No, Sar. Dare say she knows—women always do—but she say nothing. When child old enough, Abdul bring him to Cairo for donkey boy."

Haroun revealed a secret. In Cairo it is a puzzle why the donkey boys, a distinct class, so outwardly different as to skin—light or dark, Nubian or Egyptian—were all alike save in color and race. One could understand, also, why so many of the boatmen marry Nubian women. It would naturally also be an inducement for men to become Nile sailors, for it is a paying speculation to have plenty of children in these unartificial places. But, however "regular," as Haroun said, such marriages may be in Egypt, they are very irregular in Nubia. The Nubian has but one wife, and the girl has some voice in the matter. Besides in Nubia women are unvailed, while in Egypt, what with vails and wraps, *shyntians* and *tobs*, a poor fellow can never see inside of the bundle of human goods that he has been marrying until he is irretrievably in for it. It must be a critical moment that, in which the bridegroom first removes the envious vail from his blushing bride, who may be fourteen or forty, handsome or hideous, for aught he has ever seen. During the wedding procession the Egyptian wife shuffles along. She is supposed to have her ankles chained one to the other, symbolical of the state of submission into which she has entered. How long this state of submission lasts is doubtful. Haroun used to say that it was not all cakes and ale. Those demure little maidens, so timid and shy, had a will of their own, and it needs to be broken. "The eyes see clearer," he repeated, "that have looked through tears," as a story of a fellah, named Raschid, will show.

When this fellah came of age to marry, not finding a suitable wife in his own village, he traveled through the neighboring districts until he met with a very poor couple, who had an only daughter. He made proposals, was accepted, and after the necessary delays found himself possessed of a wife. A detail of Raschid's comic tribulations, as described by Heroun, need not be given. She was a wilful and wayward girl. Under her soft pussy look and feel, there were sharp claws. Suffice it to say, that the bride, too young to have a witness within her of the propriety of being handed over to the rough tenderness of a stranger, was as restive as a colt ignorant of the halter. During the first half of the honey-moon, Raschid's face became so ornamented with scratches that no friend could recognize him. He gravely applied for redress to the parents, who promised to scold and intercede. If they did so, it was without effect. The bridegroom returned to his native village with a new father and mother, and a wife whom it was as dangerous to approach as a hedgehog tied within a bag. Had he been alone with his wife, the matter might have been smoothed at the expense of a few tears; but whenever he seriously remonstrated with his wife, the old woman would rush in and accuse the bewildered man of assassinating her daughter. Under these circumstances, he applied to the Kadi of the village, who is esteemed of good counsel.

"The matter is easy, O Raschid," said the Kadi. "Pretend thou to give it up as a bad job, and go out as if to work. The old people will soon grow weary of staying at home. Watch thy opportunity, and slip back, armed with a good stick, as soon as they are out. Let the stick be at least two fingers in thickness, and when thou hast locked thyself in, fall to, in the name of the Prophet, and beat thy wife without mercy. Caresses and reproaches, kisses and scratches, weeping and cursing, let them all be alike. Beat her till she shriek for mercy, beat her till thou drawest blood,—'Ting, Tong, Wallah, Billah,' and, by my beard, she will become as gentle as the young buffalo that feedest out of his master's hand."

The bridegroom did as he was advised, and when the parents came back they found their daughter humble as a dove just fluttering after its capture. And so Raschid was saved from a divorce.

Strange how in these Arabian stories the mind is carried back to a school-boy's holiday fancies! You are led at once to the dispute about the child before the wise King, or to the subtle dealing of Joseph about the missing cup. To disentangle the subtleness of an Egyptian so as to pick out the pure white thread of truth is no easy matter. Hence the fame of a wise Magistrate is perpetuated in tradition. Take the following as an instance. A Sheik died, leaving seventeen camels to be divided among his three sons, the eldest to have half, the second a third, the youngest a ninth part. The bequest was not easy to apportion, and they quarreled. Taking the case up to the Mollah, he ordered the camels to be brought before him. "Fetch my dromedary," he said. It was led out. "Now," said he, to the eldest son, "there are eighteen; take nine." To the second he said, "Take your third." He took six. To the youngest, "Take your ninth part," and he took two. The Mollah's dromedary was led back to the stable.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........s30.107⅛	5,000 Ohio& Miss.1st. 99⅛
20,000 do..........c.108	10,000 do........b3.100
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114⅛	3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........s3.110⅛	5,000 O. & M.Con.bds. 93⅛
25,000 do.............110⅛	1,000 St. L.& I.M.1st. 93
10,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65,n.109⅝	20,000 Tol., P. & W.2d. 84
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3.111⅛	10,000 Bos.,H.& E.1st. 42⅛
30,000 do.............111⅛	5,000 do.............. 42⅛
55,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114	10,000 do.............. 42
1,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 66⅛	40,000 do..bet. call. 42
7,000 N. C. 6s,Sp.Tax. 12⅝	10,000 E.T.,V.& G.1st. 92⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 33	467 Phœnix Bank.....100
1,000 do............. 34	300 American Coal.... 43
5,000 do............. 34½	500 Canton Co.......... 80
20,000 do............. 35	300 do...bet. call. 80
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.... 33	100 Con.Coal of Md.s30. 37⅛
20,000 do............. 33⅛	100 do............. 37⅛
10,000 do............. 33¼	100 West. Union Tel.. 71⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 94	100 do............. 71⅛
10,000 Ala. St. 5s, bds.. 65	100 Quick. Min. Co.... 31
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 94¾	50 do............. 30⅝
6,400 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.106	100 Mariposa Pref..... 2
2,700 N. Y. St. 6s, '74.106	100 Pacific Mail....... 58⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '75.106	100 do...bet. call. 58⅛
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '77.106	400 do............. 58
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.. 94	600 do............. 57⅛
3,000 Pacific 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.100	10 Am.M. U. Ex.b.c. 63⅛
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds.102⅛	100 U. States Ex.b. c. 64
8,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 91⅛	3200 N.Y.C.& H. Ctfs. 93⅛
1,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 86⅝	200 Harlem R..........114
23,000 do........... 86⅝	200 L.S.& Mich. So.s3. 90⅛
2,000 Un. P. Land G.. 81⅛	200 do.bet. call.s3. 90⅛
2,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 88⅝	6 Panama R.......... 75
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div...... 90½	100 Chi. & N.W..b. c. 74⅛
1,000 Long Dock Bds. 94⅛	111 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88⅝
2,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 93⅛	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar. 99
4,000 Del., L.& W.2d.100	50 do............. 99⅛
1,000 H.& St.J.8s,C.b. 98	30 Chi. & Alton R....122
12,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..106	100 H. & St. Jo. R..... 47⅝
4,000 N.J. Cen. 1st, n.103⅛	100 do............. 47⅛
3,000 Clev.& P.C.S.F. 96	100 Col., C. & Ind.... 22⅝
	900 Union Pac....b. c. 37⅛
	100 do...........s15. 37⅛
	200 Boston, H. & E.... 4⅞
	20 Cin., Ham. & Day. 92⅛
	21 do............. 93

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..108	100 N. Y. C.& H. R.R. 97⅛
205,000 do..........s3.108	100 do..bet. call. 97⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110⅝	200 Harlem...........114
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........b3.110⅛	600 L.S.&M.S...b.c.s3. 90
10,000 do..........110⅛	400 do............. 90
12,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅛	1300 Union Pac...b. c. 37
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114	100 do............. 36⅝
100 Quick. Mining Co. 30⅝	100 do..........b3. 37
100 Mariposa Pref..... 2⅛	400 Clev.& Pitts.Guar. 92
18 N. J. Cent. Land & Imp. Co...b. call. 75	20 do............. 92⅛
18 Del.& Hud. Canal.119	100 Chi. & N. W.....s4. 74⅛
500 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 38	1500 do..b. call.c. 74⅛
700 West. U. Tel..b.c. 70⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call..........s3. 90⅛
200 do............. 70⅛	100 Chi. & R. I....s10.111
600 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 57⅝	25 St. Louis & I. M... 72
400 Adams Express.... 93	14 Morris & Essex.... 93
100 United States Ex. 63⅛	100 Han. & St. Joseph 47⅛
50 Wells-Fargo Ex... 65⅛	200 Col., C. & Ind. C... 22⅛
100 Erie............. 30⅛	500 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 45
	600 do............. 44⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Bank return shows that $2,811,800 has been added to Loans and Discounts, and that the Banks have lost on their Gold average $2,713,800. In the other departments the changes are slight. The Greenbacks are $50,300 higher; the general line of Deposits $112,800 higher. The Circulation decreases $57,000. The surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 per cent. is reduced $2,677,450 by the large withdrawal of Gold Notes to pay Customs into the Treasury. The margin of Lawful Money is now reduced to $5,593,600, but the demand upon the Banks for Money at 7 per cent. is not so pressing as to affect the market, and outside lenders are accepting 6@7 ₱ cent. from the Brokers on loans on demand.

The Wall-street markets were duller than usual through the day, Foreign Exchange being an exception, the rate for sight Bills on London being advanced to 110 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold continued at 110⅜@110⅛, mainly at 110⅛ ₱ cent., and without animation in the Gold Room. The Public Funds were steady at about Friday's quotations, a fraction stronger on the New 5 ₱ cents and the Coupon 10-40s. The Railroad speculation was tame and at the Second Board a little lower in most of the Roads. Considerable sales of Union Pacific at 37@36⅞ ₱ cent. There was a quiet feeling also in the Miscellaneous Stocks.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange and all dealings on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s........	107¾	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65 May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67 Jan. and July.	111¼	111¼
American Gold..............	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	92⅛
Reading.....................	113⅛	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island....	111⅛	110⅛
North-west Common.........	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred........	90½	91
Pacific Mail................	58⅛	58
St. Paul Preferred...........	76⅛	75⅞
St. Paul Common............	55⅞	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi........	45⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash.........	76⅛	76⅜
Western Telegraph..........	71⅛	70⅞
Erie........................	30⅞	30⅞
Union Pacific...............	37⅛	36⅞
Lake Shore..................	90⅛	89⅞
Lake Shore Scrip............	87	86⅛

There was a much stronger demand for the Public Funds at the close—the New 5s, 108⅛, and the 5-20s of 1867, 111⅛, sales.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$727,528 08
Gold payments.........	1,468,209 06
Gold balance...........	69,878,670 91
Currency receipts......	561,645 45
Currency payments.....	1,226,781 99
Currency balance......	7,365,975 27
Customs................	440,000 00
Cancelled Gold certificates sent to Washington........	1,167,000 00

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the fourth week in January were as follows:

1872................	$82,801
1871................	71,447
Increase............	$11,154
Month of January, 1872....	$254,319
Month of January, 1871....	231,990
Increase............	22,829
Year commencing March, 1871....	$3,390,120
Year commencing March, 1870....	3,271,687
Increase............	$118,433

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,276,909.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ INVESTORS WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A PERFECTLY SAFE AND HIGHLY PROFITABLE SECURITY, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT A REASONABLE PRICE, WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE THE CLAIMS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY. THESE BONDS HAVE ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, AND ARE SECURED BY A RAILROAD ALREADY IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND BY A LAND GRANT OF 1,000,000 ACRES. SOLD AT 92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., AND GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., WHO WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS AND PARTICULARS.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of John R. Penn and others, bankrupts.—Application was made in this case to prevent the assignee in bankruptcy from prosecuting a suit he had commenced in the State Courts of Pennsylvania, in connection with his duties as assignee. Judge BLATCHFORD says: I do not deem it a discreet exercise of the power of the Court in this case, to direct the assignee in bankruptcy to refrain from prosecuting, and to discontinue the suit he has brought in the State Court of Pennsylvania. The grounds urged for doing so, that the allegations made in the bill of complaint in such suit are the same in substance as those stated in the specifications filed in this Court, but not by such assignee, against the discharge of one of the bankrupts; which specifications are held by this Court not to be proved as matter of fact, and that the assignee in bankruptcy is bound by such decision of this Court, and that such suit has not been commenced within the period of two years after the appointment and qualification of such assignee, raise grave questions, which, in my judgment, it is not seemly to dispose of in such a summary way. It is more proper that they should be determined in the plenary suit brought, if raised therein, and by the tribunal in which the suit is brought, with the provisions for review which obtain in a suit between party and party. As to the merits of the suit, if they shall be reached, it may very well be that the assignee in bankruptcy may produce evidence in his favor which was not before this Court; or that, on such evidence as was before this Court, the defenses of a former adjudication and of the statutory limitation being overruled, the State Court may regard the assignee as entitled to the relief he seeks. I cannot regard the case as one where the assignee ought to be restrained as clearly exceeding his power or using it unreasonably. The application is therefore refused.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Cases argued before the November Term, 1871

William J. Lawton et al. *vs.* William E. Kiel et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

The People *vs.* Davis; Same *vs.* Same; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO, Presiding Justice INGRAHAM dissenting.

Edward Learned *vs.* James M. Ryder; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Ralph Lowenstein *vs.* The Mayor of New-York; judgment reversed and new trial ordered before a jury, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Chief-Justice INGRAHAM.

The Young Stone-dressing Company *vs.* The Wardens of St. James' Church; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

William A. James *vs.* Gustav Schmidt; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Cases argued at the January Term, 1872.

Jesse Hoyt et al. *vs.* Phineas W. Sprague et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Matthew J. Fassin et al. *vs.* James S. Brander; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

The East River National Bank *vs.* Francis N. Gore; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, and order of reference vacated. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Gustavus C. Kurchman *vs.* Charles Leland et al.; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Isaac L. Hewitt *vs.* John B. Mather et al.; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO, Judge BARNARD dissenting.

Jacob Schmidt *vs.* Philip Levy; appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Elizabeth Russell *vs.* Henry D. Miner et al.; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

John M. Shedd *vs.* Richard R. Montgomery; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Tradesman's National Bank *vs.* Bernard McFedey, &c., executors, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

The People ex rel. Hewett *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff; proceedings and order reversed, and prisoner remanded. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

James C. Voorhies *vs.* The National Citizens' Bank; judgment reversed and new trial ordered as against the weight of evidence, on payment of costs.

Sewell Holbrook *vs.* The New-Jersey Zinc Company; judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Richard Brown *vs.* John McKee; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Court adjourned to the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Monell.

Cornelia Austin *vs.* James N. Watson; judgment for plaintiff without costs. See memorandum on papers, findings to be submitted.

James O'Brien *vs.* Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; retaxation ordered, with instructions.

David McDonald *vs.* F. E. L. Marsh, et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Pratt *vs.* Pratt; motion granted.

Changes at Amherst.

The Amherst *Record* announces several important changes in the course of instruction at Amherst College. While hitherto the sciences had to be sacrificed to some extent in order to acquire modern languages, the course has now been so arranged that the sciences and modern languages will not conflict. Another radical change is in making pure mathematics an optional study after freshman year. Sophomore mathematics has been so thrust back that, during the first year in college, one gets enough pure mathematics to enable him to take up Prof. SNELL's course in the junior year. In the sophomore year, instead of being obliged to take mathematics, a student may have an extra term in Latin, and also one in Greek. The study of science, beginning with the second term of the sophomore year, may, with the exception of one term, be continued uninterruptedly through the senior year, if the student so desires. Logic, which formerly came junior year, and under a tutor, has been transferred to the senior year. Besides these changes, it has been determined to offer a pure scientific course of three years.

A Rum-Seller's Swindle on a Poor Woman.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Feb. 6.

A poor woman of this city, whom fate has blessed with that delightful and handy thing to have in the house—a drunken husband—was recently applied to by a saloon-keeper with the request that she would make him half a dozen fine shirts, promising liberal payment therefor. The woman, not averse to doing what she could for the support of her children, made the garments and delivered them to the genial dispenser of drinks, who complimented her heartily on the excellence of her workmanship, and said he would settle with her or her husband in a day or two. A week afterward she called again and reminded him of his promise, saying she had pressing need of the money, whereupon the brutal wretch informed her, with a cunning leer of satisfaction upon his bloated face, that her husband had drunk up "them shirts" some time before they were made.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Late Educational Measures—Results of Von Muhler's Resignation—The New Civil Pensions Bill—Prussia, Brazil and Denmark—Prusso-Danish Matters—An Important Anniversary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Cultus Minister's resignation has effected a material modification in the legislative programme of the session. It would be unjust to his successor to discuss measures before his appointment, by which he will subsequently be bound. Prince BISMARCK has consequently formally requested the President of the Chamber, M. VON FORCKENBECK to defer the debates until such an appointment shall be made. If the truth were known, Government is probably heartily glad thus to have its hand free for other measures, especially for the Municipal Reorganization bill, which is the knottiest point of the session. Pressure has already been put on the unwilling Deputies to urge them to drop their opposition and concur in the Ministerial scheme. A few days ago the *Provinzial Correspondenz* warned them of their duty in a very marked manner, designating the bill in italics as the great measure of the session. Moreover, Government is glad to make a truce with religion and education, for under M. MUHLER's guidance the vessel has been steered amid rocks and shoals. The Civil Marriage bill is hardly palatable to the Ministers themselves, much less to the Conservative Party, and the Liberals abuse it for being a half-measure. Feeling is still stronger against the great educational bill, the School Inspection bill, which makes laymen eligible for school inspectorships, vesting the choice in the Government. Demonstration upon demonstration is made against this measure, and now that MUHLER is gone, the Cabinet may feel induced to retract its threat of making it a Cabinet question. The Polish Deputies have held a meeting denouncing the bill in the strongest terms, and pledging themselves to vote against it. Over a thousand petitions have been presented already from communes, chiefly communes in Silesia, and as many again or more are announced as coming from Western Prussia. Count LEDOCHOVSKI, the Archbishop of Posen, an influential man at Court, has remonstrated, and the Oberkirchenrath, the highest Lutheran Court in Prussia, has backed his remonstrance by a similar petition. In fine, M. HOFFMANN, First Chaplain to the King, and Superintendent-General in Berlin, a great gun in the Lutheran Church, has seen His Majesty on the subject. The Emperor assured his religious adviser that nobody could desire less than himself the total separation of Church and State, and that the measure is intended, not as a weapon against the Church, but as a guard against the encroachments of individuals.

THE NEW CIVIL PENSIONS BILL.

The bill for adjusting the pensions of civil servants of the Government has been printed and is now before the House. As its twin brother of last session, dealing with military pensions, it applies a complicated machinery, a progressive scale, dividing the sums in fractions, and apportioning so much per annum. The number of recipients coming under this act threaten to be very great, for already sixty thousand have been enumerated, and plenty more are still to be included. The bill assigns the right of pension to civil official after ten years' service, beginning after that term with an annual pay of one quarter of the full salary. From this it progresses every year of service, adding one-eightieth to the claim until it rises to three-quarters, which is the highest point it can attain. After fifty years' service public servants are expected to retire.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL AND DENMARK.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* goes out of its way to report once more a happy solution of the dispute between Germany and Brazil, which originated the first plan of the trans-Atlantic expedition. Nobody believed that the quarrel had really been adjusted, and even semi-official papers have continued to indicate that the project was abandoned merely on financial grounds, before all things were square between the disputants. That happy state of harmony seems now to have arrived, for Prince BISMARCK's paper, in referring to the doubts still expressed by a Brazil paper, avers that "the incident which might have brought about a coolness has been arranged in so conciliatory a manner by the Brazilian Government, that only the remembrance of the conciliatory manner remains." The previous number of the same *Gazette* points a shaft or two at some correspondents of English and American papers, residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and diffusing information which is charged with being as invidious as it is false. The Berlin journals are particularly hard upon the correspondent of the London *Standard*, a paper accused of fiercely anti-German sentiment in this country. There is a clique in Frankfort, says the *North German Gazette*, which amuses itself with inventing absurd tales and stories, the only object of which is to discredit Prussia and the German Government at home and abroad, and which imposes upon foreign correspondents in order to diffuse its inventions more rapidly and over a wider area.

PRUSSO-DANISH MATTERS.

The German relations with Denmark seem to be gradually mending. The Prague Treaty and the North Sleswick question are still floating in the air, turning up every now and then at unexpected points; mooted once in England, once in Denmark, and oftenest in Prussia, but apart from such phantom threats, things appear slowly to settle down. The latest version of the North Slesvick question is, that Prussia proposes to insist on the neutralization of Denmark under the joint guarantee of the Great Powers. Denmark, it is said, is amenable to this proposition, and is even prepared to renounce its claim on North Slesvick in consideration of guaranteed security. It would be the Prussian interest to neutralize Denmark, in order to keep a free passage by sea to the west. But so fertile is the imagination of political conjecture on this topic, that I must decline to vouch for the correctness of either this or any other version. The German-Danish Commission deciding on the subjectship of such North Slesvickers as emigrated to Denmark in 1870, to escape conscription,—no small number,—which has been sitting at Apenrade for several weeks past, under the presidency of Gen. VON BLUMENTHAL, separated a few days ago, having completed its labors, in what manner is not yet known, but in a lenient and very amicable spirit. The Danes are reported to be enchanted with the generosity of their neighbors, who, in conclusion, treated them to a banquet.

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY.

It is easy enough to write on so inviting a subject as the anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, which coincides—not by accident—with the 171st anniversary of the elevation of the Electoral House of Hohenzollern to the regal throne. Our papers moralize their fill, so I will desist. The Emperor is hale and well, money is pouring in from France, relations are satisfactory within and without, so there is nothing to mar the festive spirit dominating in Berlin from 18th of January to 13th of February. The 18th was the day, but the 21st is to be kept as such. Still, we hear from all parts of Germany that even the 18th has been made a day of public rejoicing, a holiday in schools and shops, flags were hoisted, guns were fired, and messages were wired to his Majesty. Recollections of this time twelvemonth come spontaneously, and the Emperor has dignified them by embodiment in the short and pacific speech which he addressed to the Knights of the Black Eagle at the banquet following the formal investiture of the new Knights. These knights are Prince ARTHUR of Great Britain, Prince LOUIS of Hesse, Prince WILLIAM of Wurtemburg, Ex-Minister VAN DER HEYDT, Chief-Justice UHDEN and Gens. MANTEUFFEL and VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN, the rivals of 1866. These personages are to be present at the great celebration to-morrow, so Thursday was set apart for the preliminary process of investiture. The Emperor's speech has been telegraphed to you, but as that will be more than a fortnight old by the time this reaches you, I add its translation:

"We celebrate to-day a double anniversary of the most important events of Prussian history. On this day, 171 years ago, the first King of Prussia was crowned; this day last year my acceptance of the Imperial German Crown, unanimously offered me by all the Princes and Free Towns of Germany, was proclaimed. Conscious of the obligations I have assumed, I, on the first anniversary of this great event, again express to the illustrious persons who offered to me my new position, in presence of their representatives, my deeply felt thanks, hoping that by our united efforts we shall succeed in fulfilling the just hopes of Germany."

In reply to this speech, Baron PERGLER VON PERGLAS, the Bavarian Ambassador, in his capacity of representative of the largest German State next to Prussia, dubbed the Emperor "William the Victorious," a compliment repaid by the gift of the Black Eagle to his royal master.

LEGISLATIVE PAY.

What the Law-Makers of the Different States Receive.

The Williamsport (Penn.) *Gazette & Bulletin* says: "The State of Pennsylvania pays the members of her Legislature $1,000 each per session, and this seems to be the highest salary paid to any Legislature in the Union. In New-England, Maine and Vermont pay $2, Rhode Island $1 and New-Hampshire $2 50 per day, and Massachusetts $750 a session. New-Jersey pays $3 a day for forty days, and after that $1 50. Delaware pays $3 a day, and the same rate is given in West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, New-York, Kansas and Nebraska. Tennessee gives $4 a day; Missouri, Maryland and Iowa, $5; North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina and California, $6; Georgia and Mississippi, $7; Louisiana and Texas, $8, and Nevada $10. In Wisconsin the rate is $350 a session, and in Illinois and Florida the rate is fixed at each session. Considering the price of living, the expensiveness of politics, and the luxurious habits of most members of the Legislature, these salaries do not seem to be so high as to warrant men without other visible means of support making 'going to the Legislature' a profession. Yet many do this, attracted by other allurements, and if the character and money value of these allurements could be set out in facts and figures by some ex-member, we have no doubt they would prove very interesting reading."

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS.

JUST OPENED:

Dolly Vardens in Cretonnes and Foulards.
Pongee Foulards, French Percales, with Borders.
Linen Chambrais, Cotton and Linen Seersuckers.
English and French Prints.
Striped and Chine Crepe "Eugenie."
Figured and Striped French Baptiste, new and beautiful goods for Dresses and Suits.
Jaconets and Organdies.

NEW EMBROIDERIES.

On MONDAY next we will offer a fine line of HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED FRENCH LINEN SETS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,
10 Cases Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Chemise Bands, worked on double Linen.
Needle-Work Night-Dress Sets.
Swiss and Cambric Flouncings.
Rufflings, Puffings, Plaitings, &c., &c.

LACES.

JUST RECEIVED:

White and Colored Cluny Trimming Laces, for Baptiste Suits, &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, all widths.
Real and Italian Valenciennes Laces.

WHITE GOODS.

House, Hotel and Steamer Furnishing, Family and Bed Linens.
Pure Linen Damask Cloths and Napkins, Damasks, all qualities and widths, by the yard.
Huck and Damask Towels, and Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Just received, a fine assortment of French Embroidered Chemises, Night-Dresses, Camisoles, Drawers, &c.;
French Embroidered Pique Dresses, for Children;
Ladies' Satin and Jean Imported Corsets,
together with an elegant stock of every description of Under-garments for

LADIES AND MISSES.

Outfits for Infants ready-made and to order.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, FEB. 12,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STRIPED SPRING SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS, $1 12½ AND $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 12,
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
FROM 25c. UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING JAPANESE SILKS,
IN FIGURED, STRIPED AND PLAIN COLORS.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
FROM $1 UPWARD.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF FLANNELS, INCLUDING FINE EMBROIDERED ENGLISH SWANSKIN,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR WINTER STOCK OF WOOL BLANKETS FROM $3 PER PAIR UPWARD.
ALSO,
THE CALIFORNIA AND FINEST ROSE BLANKETS,
AT LESS THAN COST.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG are offering, this week, great bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS and MERINO CLOAKS, INFANTS' WAISTS, FLANNEL SKIRTS, HATS and CAPS, at half their value.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

CARPETS.

CARPETING of the most reliable ENGLISH MAKES and QUALITIES at LAST YEAR'S PRICES, offering unusual inducements to purchase, as all LINENS, CARPETS, WOOLEN GOODS, have ADVANCED in price in EUROPE FULLY 25 PER CENT.

The latest and CHOICEST NOVELTIES received by each and every steamer.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at fully ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICE, a large invoice of

Real India Camels' Hair Shawls,

purchased at the last large LONDON AUCTION SALE, among which are some of the MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES ever imported.

Prices for Filled Centres, $125 each upward.

Please CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV, 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Men's Furnishing Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 12, 250 DOZEN GENTS' SCARFS, in the following shapes:
LORD STANLEY,
MARQUIS OF LORNE,
REGATTA,
PRINCE TECK
recent importations and CHOICE COLORS.
These goods are marked 50 PER CENT. BELOW THEIR REGULAR VALUE.
Also, at popular prices, a full stock of FRENCH, IRISH and GERMAN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
English Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking-canes, French Hand-made Brooms, Embroidered and Tucked Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, ROBES DE CHAMBRES, BREAKFAST-JACKETS and TOILET ARTICLES.
Plain and fancy Hose, Half Hose, Under-garments.

Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,

ONE and TWO BUTTONS.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars, Robe de Chambres, Breakfast-jackets, MADE TO MEASURE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREAT BARGINS IN DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES. BALANCE OF STOCK.

Thos. Tweed & Co.,

NO. 763 BROAWAY,

UP STAIRS.

BARGAINS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

65 cent CRAPE CLOTH FOR 50 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A general meeting of the creditors of this institution will be held at the banking-house, No. 164 Chatham-st., on the 12th day of February, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when all accounts and demands for and against this corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the undersigned receiver be declared. All persons who have not had their books balanced, are requested to do so at once.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Receiver.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Council for Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

A—ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

A fine collection of modern European and American Oil Paintings, among which will be found many choice and desirable examples from our own favorite City artists. J. G. Brown is represented by a charming picture, "Waiting at the Bars;" J. O. Eaton, "Children at the Pool;" De Haas, "Morning on the Coast;" A. T. Bricher, "Lake George;" J. W. Casilear, "Valley of the Connecticut;" H. O. Young, "Mount Chasta, California;" D. M. Carter, "Our Baby;" Thomas Cole, (deceased,) "Hagar and Ishmael;" Wm. T. Mount, (deceased,) "Capture of the Confederate;" C. H. Chapin, "Catskill Falls;" J. B. Bristol, "Autumn on Green River;" A. D. Shattuck, "Noonday Repose;" Wm. Hart, "On the Susquehanna;" J. M. Hart by a fine Landscape, and many others of equal merit. The entire collection, comprising about 170 superb pictures, will be sold, without reserve, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th of February, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, Auctioneers.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.............$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

BANKS, BANKERS, RAILROADS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC

FOR 1872

Will be ready this week, containing a list of 1,800 National Banks; 500 State Banks; 2,500 Private Banks in the United States and Canada; 900 Railroads (cost and office of each); 1,009 Insurance Companies; 1,800 members of the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange; quotations of stocks and bonds for five years, &c.

Octavo, 300 pages. Price, $2.

Orders received at the Bankers' Magazine Office, No. 23 Murray-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia.
BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board.
H. A. KENRICK,
Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS.
8 Per Cents at 75 and interest.
10 Per Cents at 87½ and interest.
Interest semi-annual, payable in this City.
First-class investment securities always on hand.
Information given all wishing to buy or sell.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$2,500, $4,000, $10,000, TO $40,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, New-York or Brooklyn. G. B. WALTON, Attorney, No. 21 Park-row.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., }
No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES ARE DESIROUS OF SELLING, AND WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEM PARTICULARLY:
No. 33 West 9th-st., 4 stories, 18x60.
No. 49 East 10th-st., 4 stories, 28x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 12th-st., extra deep.
No. 20 East 20th-st., 25x60, 3 stories.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, 4 stories.
No. 115 East 26th-st., 20.6x55, 3 stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., extra wide and deep.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 56 West 38th-st., 20.10x55, 4 stories.
No. 43 East 41st-st., medium sized.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first class, full sized.
No. 69 West 53d-st., 22x55, 4 stories.
No. 159 East 56th-st., medium sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x58, brown stone.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and
No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
AUCTIONEERS
AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
are now offering bargains to purchasers of
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED,
Particular attention given to
SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
Full particulars at our office,
No. 55 Liberty-st. (*Evening Post* Building.)

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

ENGLISH BASEMENT ON 5TH AND Madison avs., suitable for physicians, $55,000. High-stoop brown-stone full-size houses on all the streets between Madison and 6th avs., from $30,000 to $100,000.
ALSO,
on 5th and Madison avs., including several of the most desirable corner houses. Furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession. Apply to
SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 Union-square.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK, four-story brown-stone house, in complete order; all improvements; only $35,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIdence on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots, 51.6 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 142.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, finished in hardwood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEO. M. SIMONSON,
No. 1,269 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; it is 20.10x55 feet; has all improvements, and is in fine order; lot, 98. Price, $32,500.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
and No. 35 East 17th-st.

$33,000—ON PARK-AV.—NEW brown-stone house, in hard wood, modern improvements, four story, 18x55x100; must be sold.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY French-roof brown-stone house on East 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in first-rate order and neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold low, as the owner is going to leave the City. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
B. NEWTON, 539 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 70TH-ST.—A FINE corner plot of lots; price very low. Also, plots and single lots below and fronting the Park, and on intersecting streets. Also, plots on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th avs., above 110th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale cheap, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order. Also a large number of others in all parts of the City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $150,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone house No. 131 East 71st-st., west of Lexington-av., within five minutes' walk of the terrace and mall, Central Park; finest location in the City; price, $22,000; terms to suit. Apply to FRANCIS EVERDELL, No. 452 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—ELEGANT four-story modern, finely-arranged, high-stoop brick house, brown-stone trimmings, on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 22x62, lot, 99 feet; one of the best locations in the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

"BUY THIS COSY HOUSE," NEAR Park-av., in 35th-st., four story, brown stone; all modern improvements; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For sale, elegantly situated between 5th and 6th avs., a well-built English-basement house, with stable attached, suitable for a first-class physician. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 494 Broadway.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first class brown-stone house, 25 by 65 by 100, for sale cheap. Do. on 53d, 52d, 48th, 38th, 37th, 34th, 32d, and 28th sts., near 5th-av., $45,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Doyer-st., 80 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale furniture-house the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. M. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four story, high stoop, 22 by 55 by 100; elegant order; between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; price very reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., BELOW 34TH-st., elegant brown-stone house; will take a small house in New-York or Brooklyn in part payment.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIVE-STORY IRON FRONT, 20 BY 50, brick house in rear, 20 by 35, in East 24th-st.; annual rent, $2,100; price, $17,000; terms easy.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 30TH-st., three stories, brick, elegantly frescoed, and in complete order; price $23,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD—FULL FRONT and six lots in rear, splendidly located, high ground; can be had on easy terms.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS, NEAR Central Park, west side, for a brown-stone house up town; will pay difference in cash.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL brown-stone houses near Central Park at low figures, between $14,000 and $40,000. Inquire of FRANKFIELD, No. 323 Eighth av.

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale low and on easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST 77TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brick, thoroughly well built, 20 by 50 by 100; price, $15,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE MEDIUM PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE BY
BLACKWELL & CO.
(E. Holbrook Cushman.)
Nos. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.
West 20th-st., 3 s. b. b., brick, 25x45.................$14,000
West 21st-st., 3 s. h. b., brick, 21x40.................14,000
West 21st-st., 3 s. b. b., brown stone, 16.8x50.........15,500
East 42d-st., 3 s. h. b., brick, 16.8x45.................12,000
Others at all prices and in all localities.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED,
47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
A first-class four-story high-stoop modern well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 22x57; lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear; piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CHARLES H. TODD,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 23 EAST 33D-ST.
To lease on line of Broadway, for business purposes, several houses, good for millinery, tailors, furniture, piano show-rooms.
To rent, furnished, on 34th-st., large house, for two years, owner going to Europe. For sale several houses in 23d-st., near Madison-square, also house in Elizabeth; will exchange for lots.
Two houses in 29th-st., near Broadway, splendid location for business, will lease for five years.

$62,000—THAT CANNOT BE REPLACED.—Four story, high stoop, full front, the best house offered, near and this side the Park, 5th and 6th avs.; nearly finished; very easy terms.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

$28,500.—COLLEGE LEASE, 51ST-st., four story, 21x55x100; high stoop; nearly finished; in hard wood; a good house, and cheap.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—IN LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 26th-st., three-story high-stoop house, 20x40x80; all improvements; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSES to let on 16th, 17th, 20th, 30th, 37th, 39th and 47th sts., near 5th-av., from $300 to $600 per month.
SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 Union-square.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 49TH-ST., A desirable four-story brown-stone house, 23x55x100; all improvements.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot No. 5 Jefferson Park or No. 141 President-st., with extra lot running to Hicks-st., Brooklyn; is suitable for a school or institute; price $11,000.

FIFTH-AV.—LARGE DWELLING NEAR 49th-st. for sale, exceedingly low; one of these desirable Columbia leaseholds.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIVE WELL-RENTED HOUSES IN Harlem to exchange for City lots. SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 23 Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale, two of the finest brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, E. D., situated on Bedford-av. (Nos. 172 and 174,) between Hewes and Penn sts.; they are entirely new and contain every improvement that long experience could suggest; laundry, water, gas, closets in every room, &c.; ready for immediate occupation. Apply at No. 206 Canal-st. Will be shown by person on premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and Mansard-roof, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house on the corner of Bedford and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; contains all the improvements, and ready for occupancy; price, $16,000; terms easy. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 202 Montague-st., or G. SWIFT, corner Bedford and De Kalb avs.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One of the most elegant and costly mansions in Westchester County; over 100 feet front, built of stone on a high natural knoll, commanding views fifty miles in extent; stable, carriage-house, &c., in keeping; with from ten to forty acres of ground, will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, and on terms to suit the purchaser; cash for personals sufficient, or will exchange for first-class New-York City property. Further particulars apply to
SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 Union-square.

ALL READY.
Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.
WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class three-story and high-basement brick house; twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, pressed-brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient; within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,500. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

AT TARRYTOWN—A SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE, with about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, shade, fruit, &c. In fine order; river view, and near depot. Will be sold at a low price, and on terms to suit.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.
At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman's country-seat, consisting of a beautiful residence, furnished or unfurnished, stable and five acres of grounds, for sale or exchange for City property; will pay cash difference, if any.
SLADE & STAFFORD,
No. 23 Union-square.

A LARGE TRACT OF LAND IN THE lower part of WESTCHESTER COUNTY to exchange for first-class City property.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—BEAUTIfully located cottage, with stable and about one acre of land, for sale on easy terms by
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY-seat at Ravenswood, for a house worth about $55,000; can pay some cash.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO RENT at a very low price, under the new five-story iron-store, No. 147 Spring-st.; 200 feet east of South 5th-av.; 25x75; all the modern improvements. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LEASE—RIKER'S ISLAND.—THE whole or part of Riker's Island, East River, opposite Port Morris, and just above Harlem; suitable for manufacture or storage of dangerous materials, chemicals and oil-works. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, (Tenafly,) two elegant Gothic cottages, near depot; lots, one-fourth acre; slate roofs; twelve rooms, finished in hard wood, built by days' work, quite new; price $10,000; terms very easy. Address Box No. 5,745 Post-office, New-York.

STORES TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORES on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Estate of Wm. Rhinelander, deceased, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY, NO. 787 BROADway; suitable for furniture, piano or any business requiring spacious and well-lighted premises. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the fourth floor of No. 30 Broadway; should be seen to be appreciated. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS OF GROUND ON Hudson-st., between Sussex and Essex sts., Jersey City. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS OF GROUND TO SUIT ON 13th-av. and 24th and 25th sts., North River. Apply to D. and A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LEASE.—SEVEN LOTS WITH TWO-story brick building, 40x70, on Front and South sts., 200 feet above Gouverneur slip. Key on the wharf.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, and fixtures, if wanted. Call at No. 75 John-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—BULL'S FERRY.—THE HOTEL and dock, with grounds, at Bull's Ferry, North River, opposite 80th-st. Boats run regularly from foot of Spring-st. to the dock, and also ferry foot of 42d-st. Hotel newly built and in fine order, and rent low.
Also, the house and ten acres, in good order, and magnificent view, at same place, on the hill.
D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,
No. 55 Broad-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

* TO LET UNFURNISHED.
5th-av., near 14th-st., extra-size house.
5th-av., near 60th-st., full-size dwelling.
Union-square, extra size, for business purposes.
13th-st., near 5th-av., full size, for business purposes.
29th-st., near 5th-av., full-size dwelling.
60th-st., close to 5th-av., full-size dwelling.
Also several others.
Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

"FURNISHED FAMILY HOTELS" TO LET.—Parties contemplating engaging in this business are requested to call upon the subscribers for particulars.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES on 19th-st., near Broadway, $3,500; East 20th-st., $1,200; 23d-st., $3,500; 37th-st., $5,000; 39th-st., $3,500; 43d-st., $3,600; handsome three stories on 56th-st., $1,800.
SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 23 Union-square.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. FULL-SIZED, FULLY-furnished private dwelling to lease for two years. Another, same neighborhood, near 5th-av., about 47th-st., medium size.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY
ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.
VARICK-PLACE OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50; size of lot, 25x100.
VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, 25x50, with one-story extension, 25x25; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of David D. Terry, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick tenement-house No. 611 East 11th-st., near Avenue B; size, lot 25 by 103.3.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.
JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee:
PRESIDENT-STREET—North-easterly side, beginning 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.
BOND-STREET—Westerly side, beginning 60 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.
DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 176 Broadway, New-York.
Maps at auctioneers' and referee's office.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable business property on
PEARL AND STATE STS.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee.
The valuable business property, known as Nos. 9 State, and 12½ Pearl-st., having a frontage of 55.3½ on State, and 12.1 on Pearl-st., and a depth of about 187 feet.
G. TILLOTSON, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 335 Broadway.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THIRD, 6TH AND 8TH AV. BUSIness property wanted by
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
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PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, (since 1849;) book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, reading, spelling, languages, privately taught; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the happiness of home; only a few pupils received; English branches, French, Spanish, Italian; music, vocal and instrumental; terms, $500 per annum; no extras. Address H. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Niemann-Allemayer of Paris.
NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED skill as an instructress, a successful teacher of English and French during a series of years, desires to negotiate with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a very brief season; references, &c., highly satisfactory. Only those requiring the offices of the advertiser are requested to address ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience in teaching the English branches, French and music, has hours disengaged; highest references. Address EXETER, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BOOKSTORE, A LONG AND well-established book, stationery and fancy goods business; its cash value is about $25,000. Address LONGFELLOW, Box No. 393 Post-office, stating confidentially the applicant's means, with references, real name and address, as no other applications will receive attention.

WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTners in a brick-works, near New-York City; have special advantages; clay very deep and of finest quality; railroad and water communications; yard complete and ready for work; unlimited demand for the bricks. Address BRICKS, Post-office Box 3,429.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A MERCANTILE AGENCY—None need apply but such as can command the confidence of the business community. No additional capital required. Address AGENCY, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

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DO IT!

Get your printing done at S. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2,293 3d-av.

Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads, (14-pound paper,) full count, $6 per ream. All other printing in proportion.

TEN CENTS A LINE for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY MARE, or will exchange the same for diamonds. Can be seen at No. 138 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN PONIES, warranted sound and quiet in single and double harness; price $600. Can be seen at No. 18 Perry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely-furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant.
LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 178 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Very desirable back parlor; excellent closet-room, modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or party of two or three gentlemen; also, attic room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; strictly first-class private boarding-house.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 20 WEST 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one very pleasant second-story room for two persons; also, single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET several handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at No. 328 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NEAT, PLEASANT ROOMS AT REduced price for gentleman and wife, and basement suitable for office or otherwise, all furnished, at No. 275 West 36th-st., second house from 8th-av.; family private. Call today and after.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $30 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on third floor front; also hall-room back; first-class house and table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 325 West 34th-st.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE.—LARGE HALL room, third floor, front, with large closet and fire; also, pleasant room, first floor, with or without board; house and location first class.

NO. 128 EAST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a furnished room to let on second floor to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant hall-room, with board, for a gentleman; house and accommodations first-class. No. 44 West 12th-st.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH-ST., (OLD NO. 71,) near 6th-av., two pleasant third-floor square-rooms, with first-class board, gas and fire; references exchanged.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE back parlor to let, southern exposure, front view; first-class private boarding-house; few boarders; also attic room.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, occupied by a small family, furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen. No. 142 West 22d-st.

FROM $8 UPWARD.—FINE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen with references, in a small social private family; two large rooms for light housekeeping. No. 336 2d-av., near 19th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family owning house, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged. At No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 260 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FRONT hall-room, with large closet, to let, with board; house first class and well located; terms reasonable; reference.

NO. 307 WEST 52D-ST.—PRIVATE House—Rooms without board; handsomely furnished; first-class accommodation; permanent or transient parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board, at No. 20 Abingdon-place, on West 12th-st., at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

NO. 211 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO GENTLEmen without board, handsomely furnished rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bed-rooms or parlors; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO MOST desirable rooms, connecting second floor, with liberal table, and comfort of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A SOCIABLE FRENCH FAMily, fine furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; price very low to permanent parties. Apply at No. 65 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, finely furnished, including piano, on second floor; also room on fourth floor, with board; table boarders wanted.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 106 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR gentlemen only. No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, FOURTH floor, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, in a small family. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, at $8, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

NO. 20 WEST 12TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, either with or without board. Also, single rooms.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two pleasantly-furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, also day board; location first-class and desirable.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Two elegantly-furnished sunny rooms on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 128 EAST 10TH-ST., CORNER STUYVESANT—Furnished rooms, with board; house first class; modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—A FRONT room on third story with first-class board; southern exposure.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE front room to let, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman, in a strictly private family; references exchanged. Apply 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, with board, for gentlemen only; references.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

BALLEMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS."
Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN OPposing the extension of Lafayette-place from Great Jones to Bleecker-st., will find a remonstrance against the same for signature at the office of JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 26. There will be no expense, but it should be attended to at once.
JOHN T. IRVING.

NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 1 Irving-place, established 1870.—Profs. MANN and COLVIN, managers; plenty good references. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PULP-MILL, 36-inch. Address, stating price, Box No. 3,548 Post-office.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Operatic debut in America of the famous baritone,
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Harold's grand romantic opera,
ZAMPA; OR, THE MARBLE BRIDE.
Produced with new costumes and appointments, and a most powerful cast, including
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, MRS. SEGUIN, MRS. COOK, MESSRS. KARL COOK, WHIFFIN, and MR. SANTLEY.
CONDUCTOR.........................MR. CARL ROSA
TUESDAY, Feb. 13, third extra night,
Mozart's chef d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI..........................DON JUAN,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
MRS. VAN ZANDT, MISS DORIA.
WEDNESDAY—Second appearance of Mr. Santley.
THURSDAY—Mr. Santley at the Brooklyn Academy; ZAMPA.
FRIDAY—First benefit in New-York of Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN; only night of MARTHA.
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.—Last grand Parepa-Rosa matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL NIGHT.
Seats at the Academy and at Nos. 701, 751, and 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 1,
joint appearance of
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Subscriptions now received at the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH
EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN...as...................PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST PERFORMANCES!
LAST PERFORMANCES!!
The management respectfully suggest that, as the wonderful EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY positively close their engagement with the present week, opportunity to witness their unrivaled entertainment can only be afforded during that brief time. They will appear
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2!
EVERY EVENING AT 8!!
ALL THE JESTERS, JUGGLERS, EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, &C., &C.
MONDAY, Feb. 19, MULDER-FABBRI GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, AT 8,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT BY THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite Soprano,
MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, with
MLLES. CASTELLAN and DE TRY.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director.
MR. D. L. DOWNING...........................Leader

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
*** On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinée in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and
UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER.....................................Manager
NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY
BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and NILSSON HALL on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872. A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS AT $15 EACH, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.: W. F. Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; Charles Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.; C. E. Winter, No. 46 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; Sigismund Kauffmann, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; Louis A. Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.; E. Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; Charles Wilatus, No. 266 Bowery; Adam Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Carl Von Dannenberg, No. 820 Broadway; Theodore Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d-av.; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, No. 35 East 14th-st.; C. F. L. Hoenthal, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., and others.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.

"OUR FIRST FAMILIES."—A LECture at All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, Ky. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the door.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MINTZ'S, No. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. S. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st. Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL.
MONDAY, Feb. 12—11½ A. M.
The Friendship of Jerome and Paula.

DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL lecture on *Our New Minister at Hardscrabble*, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

NEW DEPARTURE LECTURES AT LYRIC HALL, 42d-st. and 6th-av., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by LAURA CUPPY SMITH, of California. Subject—*Modern Religion—What is it Worth?* Tickets, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 431 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Vocal classes and piano clubs are constantly forming; thorough instruction by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work, in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, a few families' washings. Call or address Mrs. MASON, No. 1,371 Broadway.

COLORED RELIEF.—ROOM NO. 65 Bible House; colored help from Charleston, Savannah, and the South direct.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT RESPECTable young colored man, a situation to drive for a doctor; excellent City recommendations. Inquire for THOMAS H. MORRIS, No. 216 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTed by a wholesale boot and shoe house; good and experienced salesmen for Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Central and Southern Illinois; none but those who have a good trade and understand the business need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, to assist in the care of children, and in the light housework of a small family. Call at No. 396 9th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two days.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND DANCES.
THE MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES EVER EXHIBITED ON THIS STAGE,
AND A CAST
OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH AND COMPLETENESS.
Comprising the names of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGH, and the sisters FRANCIS CHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO, specially engaged for this theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
200th time! 200th time!
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY Feb. 22, extra matinée of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE—FAREWELL MATINEE—NIBLO'S
NIBLO'S GARDEN, WEDNESDAY, at 1¼ P. M.
MLLE. MARIE AIMÉE,
returning from her brilliant triumphs in Boston, will give in New-York, en route for New-Orleans,
ONE FAREWELL MATINEE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 1¼ P. M.,
when she will appear in her greatest success,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE (last time in New-York)..LA PERICHOLE
NOE (last time in New-York)..............PIQUILLO
Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquette and parquette circle, $1 50; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50c. Seats secured at box-office.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
First appearance of the young American comedienne, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT, in the new sensational drama by T. B. De Walden, of DARLING:
DARLING;
OR, WOMAN AND HER MASTER.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND EFFECTS, with the advantage of a powerful
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE AT 2 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the highly successful burlesque extravaganza,
entitled:
DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLA HOWITT, Mr. T. W. KEENE, Mr. A. H. SHELDON and full and efficient burlesque company.
Preceded by the beautiful one act comedietta of
A SCHOOL FOR COQUETTES,
and the musical interlude by Rollin Howard,
ANY PORT IN A STORM,
in which Rollin Howard and C. Sturgis will appear.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY
BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile
JEE BROTHERS,
WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.
The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled

MARRIAGE.	MARRIAGE.
New Scenery.	Marguerite Brooks.
Magnificent Appointments.	Miss GRISWOLD.
	Col. CARROL GRAY.
Superb Cast.	Mr. MACKAYE.

Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ART SALE.
Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place, day and evening, a choice COLLECTION of over 200 PAINTINGS, comprising specimens of the DUSSELDORF ARTISTS, collected by a gentleman during a residence of eighteen years in Cologne; also, fine examples of ANCIENT ART, many AMERICAN PAINTINGS, and upward of 60 ITALIAN PAINTINGS, in elegant frames. The whole to be sold by auction, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
These paintings are on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL GALLERIES, day and evening.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.
A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst. SEE CIRCULARS.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735
J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY.
opposite Astor-place.
At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. No. 1,120 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Assembly Investigating Committees.

The Charges Against Superintendent Miller—The Inquiry Into the Management of the Pacific Mill Company—First Day's Session of the Committee on Geo. Law's Ferries.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MILLER.

Proceedings of the Investigating Committee Yesterday—Examination of Several Witnesses—A Payment of $1,600 to Miller by the Commonwealth Fire Company.

The Legislative Insurance Investigation, in charge of the Subcommittee of the Assembly, yesterday, resumed their proceedings in the matter of inquiring into the conduct of Superintendent GEO. W. MILLER. The Chairman, Hon. F. A. TOBEY, presided, aided by Messrs. AIKEN and TWOMBLY, of the Standing Committee.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GRAHAM.

The first witness examined was Mr. ROBERT M. C. G. GRAHAM, President of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. He deposed: My Company was examined by Mr. SOUTHWICK in July last; $250 was paid for the examination; I have never paid any sum directly or indirectly to influence the Department or anybody else; the examination was thorough and efficient.

To Mr. MILLER—I do not know or have not heard of any wrong act of the present Superintendent of the Insurance Department during his administration; I know of no case where an examination has been unnecessarily protracted; I do not know, nor did I hear anybody say that the Insurance Superintendent ever received a bribe from any insurance man.

Mr. MILLER said that almost every representative of a company examined had stated that they had themselves solicited an examination, and that the reporters invariably left that out.

The Chairman said that the sketches given in the papers of the evidence were in too many instances incorrect.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN E. DE WITT.

Mr. JOHN E. DE WITT, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, under a very rigid examination, stated that he was one of several others who had, of their own free will, and in earnest regard for Mr. MILLER as well as the general insurance interest, called upon several of the officers of the various insurance companies and obtained their signatures that his Company had not been examined by Mr. MILLER; that no money was ever paid by him, directly or indirectly, to any person purporting to have influence. He, Mr. MILLER, on or about the 1st of January last, had rented an office on the same floor with theirs; this office had stood empty for some time, with a sign up "to let;" the Company did not need the room, and Mr. MILLER rented it for the use of the State Insurance Department just as any other person would have rented it; the office has been occupied about six weeks, and as he understood it the rent was paid by the Department; we have never said the witness paid any money to influence legislation; we have paid the Clerk of the Senate a small sum to send us copies of the bills before the House; I favored a part, but not all of the "Miller" bill last Winter; I was one of those who took around the testimonial to Mr. MILLER; I consider that the power of the Press and the Insurance Department is about equal; I will state for the benefit of all persons present that I have had pleasant relations with the present and former Superintendents of the Insurance Department. I have never threatened any one that if they helped this investigation I would retaliate—never; I object that the person on the left of Mr. BARNES shall touch his elbow and suggest questions, for the reason that he is a discharged employe of mine, and is instigated by personal animosity against me. Mr. BARNES insisted that he should have the advice of any one. Mr. AIKEN decidedly objected, and at the word of the Chairman the person retreated from his place near the rostrum to another part of the room.

TESTIMONY OF MR. STODDARD.

Mr. ALEXANDER STODDARD, a general agent of the Germania and other companies, said that at his own request Mr. SOUTHWICK examined the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic companies. This was after the Chicago fire and they were very anxious to have an examination to show to the public their condition. This examination occupied from ten days to two weeks, and they paid $1,000 for it, which they considered very reasonable—being $200 for each. He was very glad to get the examination. They never paid anything else for anything done by the Department, only he gave Mr. SOUTHWICK a jack-knife like this (showing a knife). (Laughter.) Witness gave the $1,000 out of his own funds without being requested to do so by anyone. At that time he would rather have had that certificate than $50,000. If he could have had it within ten days after the Chicago fire, it would have been worth $100,000 to their business. He thought Mr. SOUTHWICK was very careful and exact; in fact he was more particular than necessary. He regarded these examinations as highly beneficial. Mr. MILLER never in any way asked him for a dollar. [Witness exhibited the examination certificate.] He didn't know of any one that complained, and never heard of any complaint from the companies about Mr. Miller, except what the newspapers said, and to that he paid little attention.

TESTIMONY OF H. D. STANDARD.

H. D. STANDARD, a clerk of the preceding witness, said: I know of a loss sustained by MILLER & Co., on Broadway; Superintendent MILLER called and asked why the loss was not paid; I told him that there was something irregular about it and it had not yet been arranged; Mr. BRIGGS called afterward; I don't know what he said to Mr. STODDARD; subsequently the loss was paid—not the full amount, but don't recollect what it was; never heard that MILLER & Co. were in any way related to the Superintendent.

By Mr. MILLER—Did I not tell you that I understood that a third party, creditors of MILLER & Co., were using improper means to influence the non-payment of the claim and that it must not be permitted? A.—Yes; Mr. BRIGGS afterward came to see about it; I understood that he was a lawyer, and he gave me to understand that he was an attorney of the Department; the loss was paid some three months afterward.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. B. HOLLINGSHEAD.

Mr. J. B. HOLLINGSHEAD, an insurance agent of several companies, was next examined, but his testimony was very unimportant in all material points, and only corroborated the fact that Mr. MILLER had examined the various companies, and they had paid him money for so doing.

Mr. MILLER objected to such hear-say testimony—as to what Tom, Dick, or Harry said. If the Committee were to take such second-hand testimony he wanted it so known.

The Chairman said that such testimony should be taken, (as is usual with investigating committees,) to frame interrogatories.

MR. GEO. T. HOPE RECALLED.

Mr. GEO. T. HOPE was recalled, and stated that at his previous examination he was hurried and forgot to state that he asked those who circulated the testimonial to tell of those who did not sign it, so that he could find out why, and if there were any reasons why, he should change his mind. He called upon several, and without exception all of them signed. Among those he thus called upon were the Presidents of the Niagara, of the Equitable, and of the Star, and Mr. N. C. MILLER. [Witness declined to give the name of another "for good reasons;" but at the urgent call of the Chair privately handed it to Mr. BARNES.] Without exception they all stated that they had nothing against Mr. MILLER, but they had read so much in the newspapers that he feared that there might be something in it; everything he heard was that Mr. MILLER had nothing to do with the appointment of receivers; ten of the companies that failed after the Chicago fire had their Presidents' signatures on the testimonial.

Mr. MILLER here stated that the Press and Committee should understand that although he was charged with taking large fees from the Companies examined, he had never taken a dollar for anything but expenses. He had nothing to do with what the Commissioners had done. Some of the published reports seemed to indicate that he had admitted taking large fees for compensation. Such was not the fact, and in very many cases the examinations were made at the most earnest solicitation of the companies themselves.

Mr. CHAS. STANDARD, recalled, said that within a few days past he was interviewed by Mr. ENGLISH, who said he came there to subpœna him.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RICHARD COMBS.

RICHARD C. COMBS, Vice-President of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, which was examined in August, 1870, by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS, was the next witness. He said: It was not done at our request; it took about six days; we paid $300 for it; there was a bill rendered, but nothing else was paid to any official of the Department; the Department notified us that we had declared a dividend when our assets were not enough, and that our capital being impaired, the matter was placed in the hands of the Attorney-General; we talked with Mr. GIROUX, President of the Lafayette Company, and at his advice we retained Mr. BRIGGS as counsel; we paid him $1,000, which he asked to have in currency, as he wanted to go to Albany, and we understood that counsel had to be retained there; our regular counsel is Mr. THORNE; we never paid anything else in the matter; Mr. BRIGGS never rendered a bill; it was a personal matter; we paid him, and the amount was not charged on our books; he went up to Albany two or three times; we gave him $50 for expenses; Mr. BRIGGS did not come to us; we sought him; at first he declined, and we urged; he hesitated, thinking it perhaps might not be proper for him to receive any fee; but we insisted, because our counsel was in the country; we had no idea that he had anything to do with the Department in regard to the use of the $1,000; I did not agree upon the fee of $1,000 until he had returned from Albany; he did not render any bill; I think I have the right to pay a lawyer what I choose, whether it is $250 or $1,000.

TESTIMONY OF MR. OLIVER DRAKE.

Mr. OLIVER DRAKE, Secretary of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, testified that his Company was examined after the Chicago fire by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS; never paid money directly or indirectly to Mr. MILLER; the examination was at the request of the Company; the first examination was made one year ago, and occupied three days; the report was favorable; they paid $300 he thought; the next examination occupied a few hours, and they paid $150 to Mr. SOUTHWICK; it was paid by check on the Bank of New-York; they considered the charge reasonable; this second examination was made at the request of the Company, to ascertain the extent of the impairment after the Chicago fire.

TESTIMONY OF MR. THOMAS B. JONES.

Mr. THOMAS B. JONES, President of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, which was examined at his request in 1870, said: We proposed to increase our capital, and after considerable correspondence with Mr. MILLER, he came down from Albany and made the examination: we afterward asked what the charge was; he said it was nothing; I gave him $50, which he reluctantly accepted; I thought it was too little; I have taken occasion since I was subpœnaed on this trial to express to Mr. WHITE, of this Committee, my appreciation of Mr. MILLER; I signed the testimonial gladly.

TESTIMONY OF MR. E. N. DOUGHTY.

Mr. E. N. DOUGHTY, an Insurance Clerk, and formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, was next sworn, and said: It was examined in November, 1870 and 1871; the first examination was made by Mr. SOUTHWICK, and occupied several days; they paid $300; he did not see any bill; he thought the examination was not requested by the Company; the next examination was made in February or March; Messrs. MILLER, SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS were there; he thought $1,650 were paid for this; two payments were made to Mr. SOUTHWICK—of $300 and $350, and afterward $1,000—that is, these were charged upon the books; Mr. GEO. T. HAWS, the President, ordered him to make the entries; the whole $1,600 was charged to GEO. W. MILLER, and afterward was erased by order of Mr. HAWS, who did not wish to have Mr. MILLER's name upon the books; there was a check drawn blank; Mr. HAWS and witness signed the check and handed it to Mr. HAWS; witness never drew a check blank before, and had not seen that check since, though perhaps it came back afterward among the vouchers; WM. M. TWEED, Jr., the Receiver, probably has it, as he has all the books and papers of the Company; he never heard who presented that check to the bank, or if it was indorsed; it was drawn on the National Trust Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER: The first examination was conducted by Mr. SOUTHWICK; I never had seen you then; this check was charged on the book subsequent to the commencement of the second examination, but am not positive; I remember you saw the erasure and called my attention to it; I can't tell when I erased it; am not positive whether it was done during the day or night; it was done during business hours; Mr. HAWS came to me and said that Mr. MILLER was coming down at that time and "he must not see that charge" in the books; I was surprised when you came, for you were not expected then; I remember that you called my attention to certain altered entries, checks had been drawn and false entries made, and money fraudulently taken from the Company's funds. I never believed nor said that you or Mr. SOUTHWICK received that money. I paid out the $350; of the rest I don't know.

[The bill of Mr. BRIGGS was produced and shown. It was like the following:]

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
To L. W. Briggs and R. A. Southwick, Dr.
Aug. 20, 1870.
To expenses in the examination of the affairs of the Fire Insurance Company, on the part of the Insurance Department, and making the report thereon, $300.
Revenue stamp. Received payment,
Aug. 20, 1870. LYMAN W. BRIGGS.

TESTIMONY OF MR. J. B. ECCLESINE.

JOSEPH B. ECCLESINE, the editor of the New-York *Underwriter*, said: I know nothing about the examination of the Great Western Company, excepting from Mr. MILLER's report and general allegations; I was told by the Secretary (who is now dead,) that no opportunity was given by Mr. MILLER to allow the Company to make up their deficit. Similar representations were made to me by the stockholders; I know of other irregularities; I consider that the manner in which Mr. MILLER appointed men as examiners, who were not familiar with insurance business, and allow them to make examinations when there was no apparent necessity for them, and to allow them to make such charges as they pleased was wrong; Mr. SOUTHWICK was a lawyer, who never had practiced; he was a gentleman of some fortune and ran through it; he traveled in Europe, and was formerly private secretary to WM. H. SEWARD; Mr. CASS was an accountant, and Mr. ELDREDGE a lawyer; none of them had any experience in insurance matters; I was informed that the Anchor Life Insurance Company, of New-Jersey, was examined by these three persons, and a certificate was withheld for a considerable length of time; I was told that a person called upon the President, and told him that he could not expect such a certificate without making proper compensation, and the result was that a certain person had to be "seen," and a large sum of money—I don't know how much—paid; I have heard that during Mr. BARNES' administration, a man named JAMES M. SWEENY, (reputed to be a brother of PETER B. SWEENY,) and FRANCIS M. BIXBY, were appointed receivers. I have heard complaints about Mr. MILLER. The policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company made some; so did the officers; this was on account of the management of the Company; many of the policies were lapsed. The German policy-holders held meetings, and the Company got Mr. MILLER to give them a certificate which justified their action. They used it as an advertisement. The policy-holders of the International and British Commercial Insurance Companies of London also complained of Mr. MILLER's violation of assets, policies, &c. Mr. JOHN E. DE WITT, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, came to witness at the time the "Miller" bill was proposed, and objected to it; he said that it would give MILLER tremendous power—in fact enough to insure his election as Governor of the State. Witness went to Albany and conferred with MILLER, who struck out some of the objectionable features, and blamed the person who framed it.

By Mr. MILLER—Did you not have a libel suit commenced against you by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company at the time this complaint was made against them by the policy-holders, and by the Company against me? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever hear that STEPHEN H. ENGLISH had been charged with a serious crime in England, and that he left the country for that reason; also, that he went under a different name while there? A.—Yes; I heard that asserted by more than one.

Q.—Did you say to him that you believed I received $20,000 consideration from the Metropolitan Company? A.—No; I said that I believed it cost them $20,000.

Some objection was here raised to this line of testimony, and the Chair asked why Mr. MILLER pursued it.

Mr. MILLER—Because, Sir—I have no reason to conceal the fact—I intend to show that this prosecution is a deeply-laid plot against me. I intend to reveal the character and motives of the prosecutors. I intend to show the character of the principal conspirator.

Mr. ENGLISH—I shall show that this is all false. This is only done to get me into the newspapers.

Mr. MILLER—That is what has been done in my case; but we shall know it all before we get through. Now, Mr. ECCLESTINE, tell us the general opinion the insurance community have of Mr. ENGLISH.

Mr. ECCLESTINE—Well, some have a good, and others a bad opinion. I think he is very much prone to exaggeration, and have heard others say that he was very reckless, persistent, rash and fond of over-doing things, and very fond of meddling in other people's business. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLER—How long should you think an examination of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company would occupy three experts? A.—About six months.

Q.—And how much should you think that the services of such men were worth; I mean those gentlemen who lived at a first-class hotel, like gentlemen? A.—Well, such men are worth $2,000 per year, on a steady salary; I should say the task was worth at least $3,000.

The Chairman then announced that important public business required the presence of the Subcommittee at the capital. Their investigations had been very much delayed and hampered by the non-appearance of witnesses, and some gentlemen had demurred upon attending because of some misspelling of their names, &c. Now—let it be plainly understood—as it was said before and reported in the TIMES, those recusant witnesses should be hunted up and brought to Albany. The Committee came down here to accommodate the insurance community; they did it at a sacrifice of their other local interests in the Legislature. They would adjourn to meet in the same place on Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning."

The Wood Investigation.

The Committee finished their labors in this City yesterday, and on Monday will proceed to Albany. Owing to absence from the City, Mr. LIBBY was not examined yesterday as was expected. M. CHAMBERLAIN and HUGH HASTINGS were the only persons before the Committee. Several witnesses are still to be examined in Albany.

George Law's Ferries.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the State Assembly, consisting of Messrs. BURNETT, BABCOCK and CAMPBELL, charged with the investigation of the management of GEORGE LAW's ferries, met yesterday at No. 741 East Eleventh-street, but did not commence their inquiry. After affecting an organization and arranging their plans, they adjourned to meet on Monday, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of Grand-street, Williamsburg, when it is expected a thorough investigation of these ferries will be made. After the adjournment the Subcommittee joined the remainder of the Committee on Commerce at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and proceeded to the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in Wall-street.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Committee—Disappearance of the Petitioner—The Testimony Yesterday.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, yesterday, continued their investigation of the charges against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Before opening the investigation, the Chairman, Mr. ALBERGER, said a statement which appeared in a morning journal to the effect that the Committee commenced their investigation Friday morning, by opening bottles of wine and boxes of cigars at the expense of the State, was entirely false.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BELLOWS.

The first witness examined was FRANCIS W. G. BELLOWS, who stated that he is the Vice-President and Executive Officer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the company has never bought stock upon its own account since his connection with it, for a period of eleven years; the company still hold stock that has never been issued; the company has sold $895,000 of United States 5-20 bonds, and $275,000 of 10-40 United States bonds; these bonds were mainly sold in December; the President directed him to sell the bonds; the reason for selling these bonds was, that by a vote of the company, it was resolved to build four iron steamships, and it was deemed best to sell the bonds to raise funds for that purpose; the Company has been in the habit of loaning money upon call and time loans, secured by collaterals, and they have made loans exclusively upon Pacific Mail stock; the margin demanded has been from ten to twenty per cent.; it has not been a custom to loan money exclusively upon Pacific Mail stock. The witness then named the firms to which such loans have been made, and the amounts. No loans have ever been made at any time at a less margin than ten per cent., or thereabouts; they have never lost a dollar in principal or interest upon these loans, nor have they ever been obliged to sell out any of the loans at a sacrifice, the money is deposited in different banks, not kept in the safes of the Company; they have no special deposits made with brokers; he has no knowledge of any combination on the part of the Company to "lock up" money, nor of any combination on the part of the directors for such purposes.

Mr. JUDD—I do not know of any attempt or combination on the part of the directors to buy up the stock and hold it for the purpose of turning it into the Company at advanced rates; I have always understood that Mr. STOCKWELL is a man of large means; he was a large operator in Pacific Mail stocks before he became the President of the Company; I do not know of any attempt on the part of the directors to "bear" the stock of the Company; I do not know Mr. LAYMEN—never saw him; his name is on the stock-ledger for five hundred shares; the stock has not gone down since he purchased; I do not know of any combination to break the stock down.

The Chairman, Mr. ALBERGER, here stated that after the most diligent search the Sergeant-at-Arms had been unable to find Mr. LAYMEN. He searched for him all day, but could discover no trace of his whereabouts.

Mr. BILLINGS, the solicitor for the company, stated that they thought it was only fair that LAYMEN should be examined. He has made these charges against the company, and they wished for the opportunity to cross-question him in regard to them. They could not find any trace of him, nor any one who knew him. They believed that he was a mere "stool-pigeon," a tool, in the hands of other men, who wished to injure the company.

The Chairman stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, the Sergeant-at-Arms had made every effort possible to find LAYMEN.

Witness to Mr. JUDD—I have no knowledge of the Directors ever having purchased any stock on the part of the company.

To Mr. ALBERGER—The last dividend made by the company was in September, 1869; at that time a dividend was made of three per cent. on the capital stock of $20,000,000; at present, the company are building four iron steamers, at a cost of $2,000,000; these new boats are an absolute necessity to the business of the company; $300,000 has been paid upon them, but the company are liable at any time to be called upon to pay large amounts upon them; I think that the property of the company is worth more now than it was on the 16th of November; the time loans amount to $242,000, secured on bond and mortgage.

To Mr. BENNETT—The steamers that are building were authorized by the old Board of Directors.

To Mr. ALBERGER—Under the present direction the expenses of the Company have been reduced; neither the President nor the Directors receive a salary; the former President received a salary of $15,000; constant efforts are being made to reduce the expenses of the Company; we do not expect to sell any of the steamers at present.

In accordance with the request of the Committee expressed yesterday, Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SMITH presented statements of the transactions of Mr. STOCKWELL with their firm in buying and selling Pacific Mail stocks, and also of the amounts borrowed by their firm from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Mr. SMITH stated that he could not borrow money of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on any better terms than he could borrow from other corporations.

The Committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow. After the adjournment the Committee went over to Brooklyn to examine the ground in relation to the extension of wharfs beyond the pier-line.

PACIFIC COAST.

Capture of a Notorious Bandit in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—TOMAS RODUNDO, alias Procopio, who is charged with many murders, and stage robberies, and other crimes, was captured today at his hiding place in San Francisco. He has been the terror of Southern California for years. He was suprised today, and had not time to draw his pistols, or, it is said, he would never have been taken alive. He is a nephew of the famous bandit Joaquin Muriatta, who was killed here in early days.

Pere Monnot's Lecture on "Syria and Palestine."

PÈRE MONNOT, a distinguished French traveler and missionary, lectured last night, in Association Hall, on "Syria and Palestine," for the benefit of the French missionaries in the East. The lecture was delivered in French, and attracted a large audience. "When I saw the ruins of cities," PÈRE MONNOT said, after a rapid geographical sketch of the two countries, "that were inhabited once by hundreds of thousands, when I contemplated the vast destruction of religious fanaticism, and I heard the Arabs say, 'God is great, and MAHOMET is His prophet,' I said to myself: 'Truly, God is great, but MAHOMET is not His prophet; MAHOMET is the genius of destruction. The Syrians and the Turks belong to different races. The Syrians are clever, hospitable, intelligent, and capable of being civilized.' The speaker then pictured the desert, vast, lovely, of a grandeur more impressive than that of the ocean. The Arab of the desert, said the speaker, is a strange being. He loves the vast solitude of the desert. The life of Americans forms the most striking contrast to the life of the Bedouins. Americans are all life, activity, energy, so much so that it seems to me as if their springs of life were constantly on the point of snapping from over exertion; the Arab lives in an ideal world, dreamy, fanciful, remote from the troubles and annoyances of a world full of work and tinted with the lines of heaven.

A Bedouin can live on very little. Six ounces of food a day will suffice him. The food which he wants is the food of imagination. He lives in a desert; and so he loves to dream of mountains, of verdure, of flowers; and these are the very colors of his heaven. On earth he has but one thing—his horse, which is his second self.

The speaker next referred to the enthusiasm which MAHOMET kindled among his followers, and, in alluding to the Turkish Empire, said that its fall was but a question of time. I wonder, said the lecturer, if America, whose power is now spreading all over the world, who finds her own continent too small for her energies, will take part in the great struggle, that will follow the dissolution of the Empire of the Turks. We must make Christians out of them if we want to civilize them. After thirty-five years' work, we have now two hundred Arabian schools, in which ten thousand Arabian girls are taught by two hundred Christian Arabian women. We have established a printing establishment, where our school-books are printed in all the Oriental languages. How frugal these female missionaries are. They live on $25 a year. I'd like to know how a New-York lady would get along with that amount. (Laughter.)

In his concluding remarks, the speaker referred at length to the wholesale massacre of Christians in 1860, and expressed the hope "that America would help in placing a guard of honor around the birthplace of the Saviour."

Sudden Death in a Disreputable House.

Late last night an unknown man met NELLIE WARREN, an abandoned female, at the corner of Amity and Greene streets, and accompanied her to her room, at No. 29 Amity-street. While there he was taken ill and died before a physician could be summoned. The deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, with brown hair and light moustache. He was attired in dark plaid suit, boots, and high hat. Coroner YOUNG was notified to hold an inquest.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

A Landlord Murdered by a Female Tenant—A Quarrel and its Consequences—Instantaneous Death from the Blow of an Ax.

The tenement-house No. 504 East Seventeenth street, was the scene, last evening, of a terrible tragedy, resulting in the almost instant death of JOHN KLUMP, the owner of the house, from violence at the hands of MARY HOLLAND, one of his tenants, during a fracas in the yard of the premises. KLUMP, the deceased, was a German, sixty-four years of age, and with his family lived on the second floor of the house, while Mrs. HOLLAND, who is a native of Ireland, about forty years of age, with her husband and two children occupied apartments on the top floor of the same house. KLUMP is said by the neighbors and some of his tenants to have been a man of ungovernable temper, subject to violent fits of passion, during the continuance of which he was almost beside himself with rage. A married daughter of KLUMP's resides on the same premises with her family. The woman, Mrs. HOLLAND, is said to be a quiet and industrious woman, in very poor circumstances, her husband having been out of work nearly all Winter. On Thursday last the children of Mrs. HOLLAND were playing on the ladder leading to the roof, and were making so much noise that one of the other tenants complained to KLUMP and he went up stairs to remonstrate with Mrs. HOLLAND about the conduct of her children. The woman explained that she did not intend to disturb the other tenants. Whether KLUMP understood the explanation or not, he applied some opprobrious epithet to her and spat in her face. This ended the quarrel and nothing more was thought about the matter. At about half past five o'clock last evening, Mrs. HOLLAND went into the yard to split some wood with an ax. She was engaged in splitting the wood on the flag-stones, when KLUMP came into the yard and ordered her to desist, and use a chopping-block which he had provided for that purpose in one corner of the yard. Mrs. HOLLAND refused, and a quarrel arose between them. KLUMP became terribly enraged, and seized the woman by the hair. BERTHA KLUMP, a daughter of deceased, states that Mrs. HOLLAND seized the ax, and struck her father on the head with it, felling him insensible to the ground. The girl screamed, and several of the tenants rushed down-stairs and carried KLUMP to his room, where he was laid on a lounge. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived KLUMP expired. Patrolman LINEBACK, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, on being notified, entered the house and arrested the woman whom he found in her room, not being aware of the terrible result of her act. When informed that KLUMP was dead, the woman was perfectly aghast at the intelligence, and while she admitted that she had struck him she said she had no intention of killing him or doing him serious bodily harm, and was merely defending herself. The woman was taken to the Station-house in East Twenty-second-street, where she was locked up in a cell. She was soon after visited by her husband. By the politeness of Sergt. NICHOLSON, a TIMES reporter visited her in her cell, and obtained from her a statement which puts a different phase on the matter. The woman said that while she was splitting wood in the yard KLUMP came to her in a rage, ordered her to desist, and when she explained to him that she could not use the chopping-block, as it was surrounded by a pool of water and her shoes were broken, he became beside himself with rage, seized her by the hair and dragged her into the hallway of the house. He struck her several times with his fist about the head and face, and kicked her in the side. She then struck him on the head with a stick of wood and felled him. She did not suppose that she had injured him seriously, and she went up to her room, where she was arrested. She denies most positively that she had used the ax. She showed on her forehead several contusions which she said that she received at the hands of KLUMP before she had struck him.

Coroner HERRMAN was notified and will make a full investigation of the case today. There is no external wound on the head of the deceased, and it is therefore supposed that death had resulted from concussion of the brain, caused by the blow on the head either with the blunt head of the ax or a billet of wood, as stated by the prisoner.

A Bar-Tender Shot in the Abdomen, Last Night.

At a late hour, last night, a fracas occurred in the lager-beer saloon of GEO. HENRY, No. 496 Sixth-avenue, which will in all probability have a fatal termination. Two young ruffians, named CHARLES GARVIN, aged eighteen, of No. 473 Seventh-avenue, and THOMAS BENNETT, aged nineteen, of No. 317 East Twenty-fifth-stret, entered the lager-bier saloon and calling for drinks were supplied by JOHN HENRY, a brother of the proprietor, who was employed as a bar-keeper in the place. On being requested to pay for what they had consumed, they refused, and commenced a disturbance in the place.

The proprietor and the bar-keeper thereupon threatened to eject them. BENNETT drew a revolver and presented it at the proprietor, and at the same time GARVIN also drew a pistol and fired at JOHN HENRY, the bartender. The ball took effect in JOHN's abdomen, causing a very dangerous, if not fatal wound.

The Police were called, and arrested both GARVIN and BENNETT, and they were locked up at the West Thirtieth-street Police Station. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. It is feared that he cannot recover.

Continued Troubles from Philadelphia Ice-Blockade.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 10.

So far during the Winter the ferry-boats plying between this city and Camden, and other points along the Jersey shore, have met with great detention and difficulties in their passages, on account of the heavy formation and accumulation of ice in the river. There have been times within the past two weeks when navigation between the two cities has been wholly suspended, and the New-York passengers and mails, as well as the hundreds of passengers and large quantities of mail matter for the different and numerous cities and towns situated along the main lines of railroads and their connections, terminating in Camden, have been delayed during the greater part of the day, causing much trouble, inconvenience and dissatisfaction on the part of business men and travelers; so frequent has it become, and so great is the inconvenience arising from it, that it is about time the nuisance was abated by some practical and substantial means that will insure a reliance for a transit or a passage between the two cities at all times and seasons of the year.

The Local Traffic of the New-Haven Railroad.

The residents of Mamaroneck, Rye Neck and vicinity, met at the former place on Thursday night to devise means of securing a lower rate of fare and commutation on the New-Haven Railroad, between Westchester County and this City; also an increase of the number of daily trains. GEORGE E. VANDERBERG was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE E. SICKLES addressed the meeting at length in favor of a reduction of the rate of fare to two cents per mile for local travel, and $2 by yearly commutation. He also advocated the sale of half-yearly, quarterly and monthly tickets at the same rates. A series of resolutions embodying these views were adopted, and a petition asking for legislative action on the subject was subsequently numerously signed.

Death of Mrs. Chancellor Zabriskie.

Mrs. JULIA M. ZABRISKIE, wife of Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of New-Jersey, died at her house in Sussex-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning of pneumonia. She was ill but five days. She was sixty years of age, and was the mother of a large family. Her funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Company I of the Sixth Regiment has elected HENRY GIMPEL Captain of the Company.

Mr. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver of Taxes, has collected during the past week $82,520 76.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES and wife are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge A. A. CURTIS is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. H. F. SMITHE, of Washington, D. C., and Gen. C. MCDERMOTT, of the National Asylum, are at Earle's Hotel.

Hon. W. F. BANCROFT, of Port Huron, and Hon. H. H. PORTER, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN delivered a lecture, last evening, at Cooper Institute on "Paris, or the Days of the Commune."

EMANUEL BOYLE, a laborer, had one of his feet terribly crushed yesterday, while blasting rocks at Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue.

A fire occurred last evening in the apartments of Mrs. GOWEN, on the second floor of No. 20 East Twenty-eighth-street, causing $150 damage.

JOHN GLASS still lies at the Park Hospital, hovering between life and death. A number of his relatives and friends, who called yesterday, were denied admission, owing to his critical condition.

Last evening, CHARLES P. MOORE read a historical sketch, written by JAMES RIKER, on the early days of Harlem, during the time of Gov. VON TWILLER, before the Genealogical and Biographical Society.

CHARLES BARNES, a carpenter, forty-two years of age, residing in Morrisania, fell from the third story of the new building in Sixtieth-street, near Madison-avenue, yesterday and was fatally injured.

PATRICK MCLEAN, of No. 507 Greenwich-street, while at work on the steam-ship *Minnesota*, at Pier No. 46 North River, was seriously injured, yesterday, by being struck on the head by a coal tub.

A remonstrance against the proposed use of the funds of the Stock Exchange in the effort to secure the abolition of the tax on brokers was presented for the signatures of the members yesterday.

Mr. ENOCH L. FANCHER, having been appointed one of the members of the Department of Public Instruction, vice FRANCIS A. PALMER resigned, he has accepted the position, and qualified in the necessary oath before Mayor HALL.

Commissioner VAN NORT yesterday removed from office Mr. CHARLES M. CLANCY, Superintendent of Bureau of Incumbrances, and appointed in his place Mr. EBENEZER B. SHAFER.

The second afternoon lecture in the course at Rutgers Female College, will be delivered on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, by Dr. ERNEST O. HOPP. His subject is "Ancient Views of a Western Continent."

Detective FARLEY last evening arrested HANNAH B. MOYLAN, alias Palmer, alias Johnson, who is said by the Police to be an old professional thief, on a bench warrant issued by the District-Attorney, charging her with grand larceny. The woman is locked up for trial.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and a number of clergymen left in the 12 o'clock train yesterday for Baltimore, to be present at the funeral of the late Archbishop SPALDING. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY is to preach the funeral discourse over the remains of the lamented Prelate.

WM. TOMKINS, of No. 88 First-avenue, while at work at the New-York and New-Haven freight depot, corner of Centre and White streets, was seriously injured by being crushed between the platform and a freight car coming into the depot

The Free Labor Bureau connected with Castle Garden received 883 applications for employment during the past week, of which 147 were from males and 736 from females. The number of situations procured for applicants during the same time was 736.

JOHN MCMEHON and JOHN MCGRAW were locked up, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of having pledged a gold watch to JOHN KIERNAN which had been stolen from ROBERT ROSENTHALL, of No. 54 East Thirteenth-street.

Marshal HART has granted the following licenses and renewals during the past week: Express, 11; venders, 34; carts and cartmen, 19; coaches, 6; porter, 1; second-hand dealer, 1; drivers, 35. Total amount received for the same, $207 75.

Mr. G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, reports that he has received during the past week eighty-three complaints of violations of various City ordinances, all of which have been referred to the proper Departments for remedy.

HANS CONRADSON, a piano-maker, residing at No. 246 East Fifty-fifth-street, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, procured warrants for the arrest of his wife and JOHAN HANSON, another piano-maker, who eloped together, taking with them the greater part of CONRADSON's furniture.

One of Mr. BERGH's subordinates applied for a warrant to Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, for the arrest of a man named JEFF CARPENTER, on a charge of keeping a cock-pit at No. 4 Delancey-street. As the officer could not positively swear that a cock-fight had taken place, but merely that he saw a cock-pit, with blood and feathers scattered around, the application was refused.

F. A. GOODALL was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on affidavit of MORRIS F. SULLIVAN, an officer of the United States, with having sold and offered for sale, at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar, a quantity of revenue stamps which had been used, and from which the obliterating marks had been washed. He was locked up in default of bail.

The members of the Stock Exchange yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing the system of calling active stocks, leaving only the inactive, investment, and miscellaneous stocks called twice a day, at 11 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

Dr. E. G. HOWE, one of the San Domingo Commissioners, left yesterday for San Domingo, accompanied by his family and several friends, from Boston. The steamer *Tybee* was to have sailed several days ago, but was detained by the authorities at Washington to await Dr. HOWE's arrival. It is said that his visit is simply to recruit his health, and it is denied that it has anything of an official nature.

On Friday night the officers of the Twentieth Precinct made a raid on the notorious gang of criminals who infest the west side and make Tenth-avenue their camping-ground. The following persons were arrested: John McLaughlin, Thomas Reilly, James Casey, William Dwyer, alias McGuire, John McGovern and James Reilly. They were taken to Jefferson Market yesterday, and were all locked up for examination except DWYER and MCGOVERN, who were discharged.

BROOKLYN.

IZZY JONES and EDWARD WILD, charged with burglary on the jewelry-store of Mr. MCKENNAY, were brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday, and remanded.

ROBERT FERRIS, a workman on one of the floating elevators in the Erie Basin, was assaulted by one MICHAEL MEYERS, a discharged man from the same place, yesterday, and received severe injuries.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred between JOHN SMALL, mate of the vessel *Augusta Cobb*, and a man known as "Rocky the Portuguese," cook of the same, at the Harbeck store docks. The cook bit off his opponent's ear, and immediately left for parts unknown.

A meeting of the Board of Assessors was held in City Hall yesterday. On petition of the Trustees, the Washington-street M. E. Church was exempted from taxation, a number of assessments for pavements confirmed, and other business transacted.

DANIEL REARDON and JULIA REARDON, his wife, EDWARD BARRETT, and MICHAEL WALLACE were arraigned before Justice DELMAR yesterday, charged with felonious assault on PATRICK CASSIDY. CASSIDY could not appear, owing to the serious injuries he had received, and the prisoners were remanded.

EDWARD ANTHOM and FRANK SMITH were brought before Justice EAMES yesterday, having been arrested the preceding evening for fighting. ANTHOM escaped with a $20 fine, but against SMITH, in addition to disorderly conduct, he was charged with two cases of larceny and threatening a man's life. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

During the matinée at the Brooklyn Opera-house yesterday, on Flatbush-avenue, there was an alarm of fire, which created a panic, and caused considerable consternation among the audience. In the general rush for the doors, Mrs. FOWLER, of Cumberland-street, and SARAH KNIGHT, of White-street, were knocked down, trampled on, and seriously injured.

ANNIE COURTNEY, who as ANNIE LACY figured in a scandalous case, which resulted in sending two young men to State Prison some years ago, appeared before Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, and plead guilty to a charge of using violent and abusive language to Mrs. ELIZA FRANCIS, of Williamsburg. She was put under bonds to keep the peace.

PETER QUINN, convicted of stealing $47 from a fellow-boarder in the Franklin House, was sentenced in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to four years and six months in the Penitentiary. While removing him to this establishment in the "Black Maria," QUINN in some way managed to escape and has not yet been recaptured.

The patrol of the whisky district continues to be made daily. Yesterday fifteen Assistant Assessors and about a dozen policemen made up the invading force. All suspected places were visited, but nothing found. It is expected that continual vigilance of this character will result in breaking up the illicit whisky business in the Fifth Ward.

The third concert of the season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music last night. The programme included SCHUMANN's Symphony in D Minor, BEETHOVEN's Concerto, E Flat Major, and the Kaiser March of WAGNER. The soloists were Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, from the Parepa-Rosa Opera, and Herr DIONYS PRUCKNER, pianist, of Würtemberg, former instructor of Miss MEHLIG.

The two new iron ferry-boats, *Fulton* and *Farragut*, recently placed on the Fulton Ferry, were so badly damaged by the ice, a few days ago, that they have been laid up for repairs. It is said that the boats were built of iron with an idea that this material would stand the buffets of the ice-floes better than wood; but it appears the ice stove in the sides and started the rivets of one, and in the other knocked a large hole just on the water line. The boats which replaced them are of wood.

The premises of J. M. CONKLING, No. 936 Fulton-avenue, were entered early Saturday morning by some burglars, and boots and shoes to the value of $200 stolen. Some carpenter's tools were left behind by the thieves, which led to the arrest of JOSEPH MATTHEWS, FRANK LYONS and SAMUEL WALSH, in whose possession they had been noticed. A large amount of the property stolen was found at the house of MATTHEWS, as was also a quantity of negro minstrel paraphenalia, the proceeds of a burglary committed on Hooley's Opera-house last Winter.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residents of Clifton have petitioned to have a Post-office established at that place.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residences of THOMAS MURPHY and Dr. A. KILSON on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, were entered on Friday night and robbed of property valued at several hundred dollars. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to enter the house of Mr. JARVIS, on Chester Hill.

NEW-JERSEY.

FREDERICK HENNEMAKER was robbed of $85 by highwaymen, near Buschman's Hotel, at Weehawken, on Friday.

Sixty members of the Yale Alumni, in New-Jersey, met at the house of A. Q. Keasbey, in Newark, on Friday night, to meet President PORTER.

JOHN GINTER, a young man, residing at No. 87 Hudson-street, Newark, committed suicide on Friday night by shooting himself with a revolver.

The funeral of Mrs. CORNELIUS WALSH, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, was largely attended. The services were conducted by Bishop JANES, Revs. Drs. TIFFANY, PORTER, CRANE and DASHIELL.

The will of the late CHAS. S. MACKNETT was admitted to Probate in the Surrogate's Court in Newark, yesterday. The will bequeaths $425,000 to members of the family of the deceased, and a small sum to charitable enterprises connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Newark.

The Hudson County Grand Jury have found indictments against MICHAEL VOLLER, THOMAS HANERON, and THOMAS ROBERTSON, judges of election in the First Election Precinct, Second Assembly District of Jersey City, for signing a false certificate whereby DENNIS REARDON, Republican, was declared elected to the Assembly.

The argument in the United States District Court upon the bill filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Directors of the Long Branch and New-York Railroad Company, for an injunction upon the building of a bridge across the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, was continued yesterday. Chancellor WILLIAMSON and CORTLANDT PARKER occupied the entire day with their arguments.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Masters H. L. Freeman and George S. Davol, Midshipmen A. H. Nickels, J. Dix Bolles and G. B. Harber, Assistant Surgeon A. T. Magruder and Paymaster Chas. A. McDaniel are ordered to the *Iroquois* on the 20th inst.; Master J. M. Grimes to the *Powhatan*; Assistant Paymaster J. M. Gordon to the *Fortune*; Sail-maker David Bruce to the receiving-ship at Boston; Commander Leroy Fitch is detached from the Pensacola, Fla., Navy-yard, and waits orders; Master J. C. McLean from the *Idaho*, and placed on sick leave; Midshipman J. C. Wilson from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Second Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., of the Tenth Cavalry, is ordered to convey a detachment of recruits from Fort Columbus to the Department of Texas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money and 92⅛ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 91¼; 10-40s, 89½.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 91¼; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Rentes, 56f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer. Middling Upland, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is unchanged. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales; export and speculation, 4,000 bales; sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 11½d., and from Savannah or Charleston at 11⅛d.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SUGAR, 30s. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly *pure* and *sweet*.

[Advertisement.]

If you want the best and safest oil known, buy DENSLOW & BUSH's Premium Safety Oil 150° fire test. Try it and you will use no other. Ask your grocer for it or send to No. 130 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 10—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—J. Howard Foote, Mrs. J. Howard Foote, Mrs. Emma Cortazzo, child and maid, John Wilson, E. Wayer, Capt. Guion, B. J. King, Mrs. Otto Andreae, Mr. Lustig, S. Reitlinger, J. H. Sherwood, Robert Wilkes, Mr. Flaurand, Mr. and Mrs. Modesto-Roe, Ira Bursley, W. J. Morris, Victor Prouvot, Mme. Delong and child, Mr. Riggs, Miss Riggs, Miss Kate Riggs, Mr. Ricardo, A. Palomino, Mrs. Palomino, Mr. Louis Gumpert, Mr. Duvignaud, F. P. Goodall, Mr. Baversdorfer, M. Glaise, Mr. Marr, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Partridge, W. S. Page, Mrs. Bonnot, Mr. Kootch, Mr. Nakai, G. J. Picard, Mrs. Emma Leplateneer, Joseph Hubert, Miss Claudine Chardoro, Mme. Gomer and 2 children, Mme. Longlas, Ignace Vogel, Mlle. Sussmann, Y. M. Jannard, Mrs. Jannard, Miss Petronie, Mrs Marino and 3 children, Joseph Epplé, Constant Dennery, Mr. Wingate, Mr. D. Humières.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—E. W. Thwing, Miss V. T. Purdy, Miss S. Purdy, James Leahy, G. W. Gardner, Geo. Knowlton, Mrs. A. T. Strattan, J. T. McDowell and wife, J. C. Jay and wife, Miss S. Jay, Miss C. Jay, Mrs. Wood and child, Miss Thwing, Miss Kate Scully, S. C. Coolidge and wife, E. L. Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, H. W. Mather, L. Carlos, P. Farrell, Mrs. Lawson, infant and 2 children, Miss V. A Lynch, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright.

FEB. 10—*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Capt. W. P. Hamilton and wife, Miss Kate Chambers, Mrs. Shattuck, Miss Diana, Master Frank McFarlane, Miss Alice McFarlane, Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Ethel McFarlane and servant, Geo. Matthews, Frank Leyburn, Mrs. Cates and child, James McKenzie, Wm. Chambly, James Bromlie, J. D. Hanbury, F. G. Ward, J. B. Steele and wife, Ed. W. Osborne, Geo. S. Harrington, W. L. Duff, Fred. McKensie, Tomas Minnos, Don Jose Jimenez, F. Holland, W. Soloman, wife and son.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Charles Hensman, Chas. Kreonure, Mr. Gardner, lady and child, Miss S. Gleason, Mr. Davenport, Geo. F. Strong and lady, F. C. Childs and lady, George Partridge, F Morris.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 10.—*In steam-ship Denmark, from London and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Smith, Capt. H. S. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Allen and daughter, Mrs. Brown, Miss A. Philips, John Pritchard, H. Wilkinson, Mrs. H. Brooks, A. Easton, R. H. Thomson, Dr. C. D. Hope, Dr. Geo. Schott, F. J. B. Woestler.

FEB. 10.—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Dawes and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rhease and family, Mrs. D. H. Stewart, Wm. Chase Wyles, Wm. H. Cahill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:59 | Sun sets......5:30 | Moon sets...8:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:49 | Gov. Island..10:38 | Hell Gate..12:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leipzig, (N. G.,) Jaeger, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New Orleans, Fred. Baker; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Brothers & Co.; G. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Octorara, Reynolds, South Amboy; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Great Western, Lines, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Bessie Simpson, (Br.,) Bradford, Cardenas, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Nelula, (Br.,) Fishinck, Rio de Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Almedina, (Br.,) Dias, Lisbon, Spain, C. Ludmann & Co.; Marinus, (Br.,) Angiolina, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs New-York, (Ital.,) Saverese, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria, (Ital.,) Saverese, Messina, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Martha Maria, Veazie, Darien, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; J. J. Harris, Nichols, St. Kitts and Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; M. M. Heath, Carter, Indianola, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.; John Atwood, Rich, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Pelerre, for Havre; Leipzig, for Bremen; City of New-York and England, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Tybee, for St. Domingo; Cortes and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Clyde, for Galveston; Ashland, for Fernandina, Fla.; Huntsville and Magnolia, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool Jan. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 107 passengers to Williams and Guion. Jan. 26, lat. 51 17, lon. 13 50, exchanged signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 28th, lat. 50 30, lon. 24 43, passed a British screw steam-ship, do.; Feb. 2, lat. 48 25, lon. 40 30, exchanged night-signals with an Allan steam-ship, do.; 3d, lat. 47 57, lon. 42 50, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Lees, Trieste Dec. 30, Messina Jan. 5, Palermo 7th, Malaga 17th and Gibraltar 20th, with fruit, &c., and 26 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds all the way to lon. 64 W.; then the wind shifted to the N. E., bad weather prevailing in the Mediterranean for two weeks previous.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London Jan. 14, via Havre 23d, with mdse. and 234 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had strong westerly gales the passage. Jan. 24 spoke a German steam-ship bound W.; 26th, signalled a Dutch ship showing letters Q. B. L. H. steering E.; Feb. 2, lat. 45 16, lon. 41 30, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London Dec. 19, via Havre 23d, and Queenstown Jan. 22, with mdse. and 119 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had 1 birth and 1 death on the passage; Jan. 27, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; put back to Queenstown for coal.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Brig Henry Meter, Bisbee, Providence.

Schr. Julia Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empire, Johnson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Rena, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mount Hope, Denning, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Chas Sawyer, McFarland, Portland, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hasleton, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank M. Freeman, Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gilson Carman, Dunbar, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Addie F. Cole, Cole, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, White, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maggie A. Fish, Baker, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Gamma, Huntley, New-Haven, for Savannah.

Schr. Paul P. Keller, King, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alice Raymond, ——, Provincetown.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Providence

Schr. Suliote, Dexter, Boston.

Schr. Jos. W. Fish, Gardner, New-Haven.

Schr. Bay State, Hart, Newport.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—Arr. ship John N. Cushing, from Calcutta; bark Bjuken, from Malaga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Andover, from Palermo; schr. Linda, from Newfoundland.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 10.—Flagship Worcester, Admiral S. P. Lee, arrived here this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Cld. steam-ships Seminole, for Boston; America, for Baltimore; San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Ship Alice M. Minott, for Baltimore; barks Maria, for Barcelona; Virgin del Carman, for Liverpool; brig Stagshaw, for Barcelona; schrs. E. H. Naylor, for Jacksonville; Mary E. Graham, for Jacksonville.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 10.—It is reported that the schr. Wake, of Great Egg Harbor, that left this port a few days ago for Philadelphia, was cut through by ice and sunk on Fishing Creek Shoals.

Many marine disasters are apprehended from the recent severe storm.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 10.—The Hamburg-American steamer Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York, Jan. 30, touched at this port, yesterday, on her way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The Cunard steamer Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York, Jan. 31, for Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning.

Spoken.

Feb. 8, lat. 40 27, lon. 71 20, brig Bogota, from —— for Boston. By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

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JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.....Merchant, Front-st.
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WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD.....Cashier Bank of the Republic.
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FREDERICK SHELDON..........Tarrytown, N. Y.
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WILLIAM H. BRADFORD..........late Merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS..26 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.....Counselor, 48 Wall-st.
WM. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN..Counselor, 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) 18 Wall-st.
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C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
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